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Crop Production

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Corn Production Down 6 Percent from 2007
Soybean Production Up 15 Percent from Last Year
Cotton Production Down 28 Percent from 2007
All Wheat Production Virtually Unchanged from July Forecast

Corn production is forecast at 12.3 billion bushels, down 6 percent from last year but 17 percent above 2006. Based on conditions as of August 1, yields are expected to average 155.0 bushels per acre, up 3.9 bushels from last year. If realized, this yield would be the second highest on record, behind 2004. Production would be the second highest on record, behind last year when producers harvested the most acres of corn for grain since 1933. Forecasted yields are higher than last year in the northern and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and northern half of the Atlantic Coast where frequent precipitation this year contrasted with extremely dry weather last year. Expected yields across the southern half of the Great Plains and the Carolinas are below last year due to drought-like conditions throughout much of the growing season. Growers expect to harvest 79.3 million acres for grain, up 350,000 acres from June but 8 percent lower than last year.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.97 billion bushels, up 15 percent from last year but down 7 percent from the record high production of 2006. If realized, this will be the fourth largest production on record. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 40.5 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushel from 2007. Compared with last year, yields are forecast lower in Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and across the northern and central Great Plains. In contrast, yield prospects are forecast higher than last year or unchanged across the remainder of the country, with the largest increases in Kentucky and Tennessee, up 13 and 12 bushels from last year, respectively. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 73.3 million acres, up 2 percent from June and up 17 percent from 2007.

All Cotton production is forecast at 13.8 million 480-pound bales, down 28 percent from last year's 19.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 842 pounds per harvested acre, down 37 pounds from the record yield in 2007. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, 28 percent below 2007. Producers in the Southeast region are expecting increased yields from last year, while producers in Texas expect a lower yield than the record high received in 2007. American-Pima production is forecast at 521,800 bales, down 39 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 7.85 million acres of all cotton and 7.66 million acres of upland cotton, both down 25 percent from last year and the lowest harvested acreage since 1983. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 193,900 acres, down 33 percent from 2007.

All wheat production, at 2.46 billion bushels, is virtually unchanged from the July forecast but up 19 percent from 2007. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but 3.0 bushels above last year.

Midwest Flood

Extensive rains and flooding during June in several Midwestern States caused producers to change harvesting intentions for crops already planted and modify planting decisions for acres not yet planted. In an effort to more accurately determine how many acres producers planted and still intend to harvest, NASS conducted an intensive re-interview study in July in flood-affected areas. Acreage estimates in this report reflect this updated information.

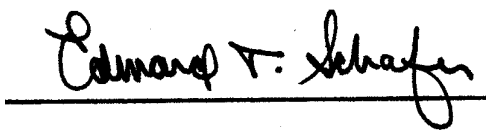
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.87 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month and 24 percent above 2007. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and up 4.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 40.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 12 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.06 billion bushels, is up 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 609 million bushels, is up slightly from the last forecast. White Winter is down 3 percent from last month and now totals 211 million bushels. Of this total, 23.6 million bushels are Hard White and 187 million bushels are Soft White.

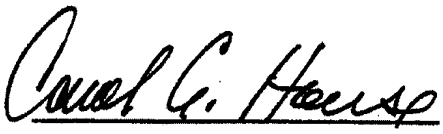
Durum wheat production is forecast at 86.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from July but up 21 percent from 2007. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.5 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from last month and 0.4 bushel below last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.58 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 22 percent from last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 501 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month but up 5 percent from 2007. Area harvested for grain totals 13.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 6 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 36.4 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushel below last month and 0.6 bushel below 2007. Of the total production, 466 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down less than 1 percent from last month.

This report was approved on August 12, 2008.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Edward T. Schafer



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Contents

Selected Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2008

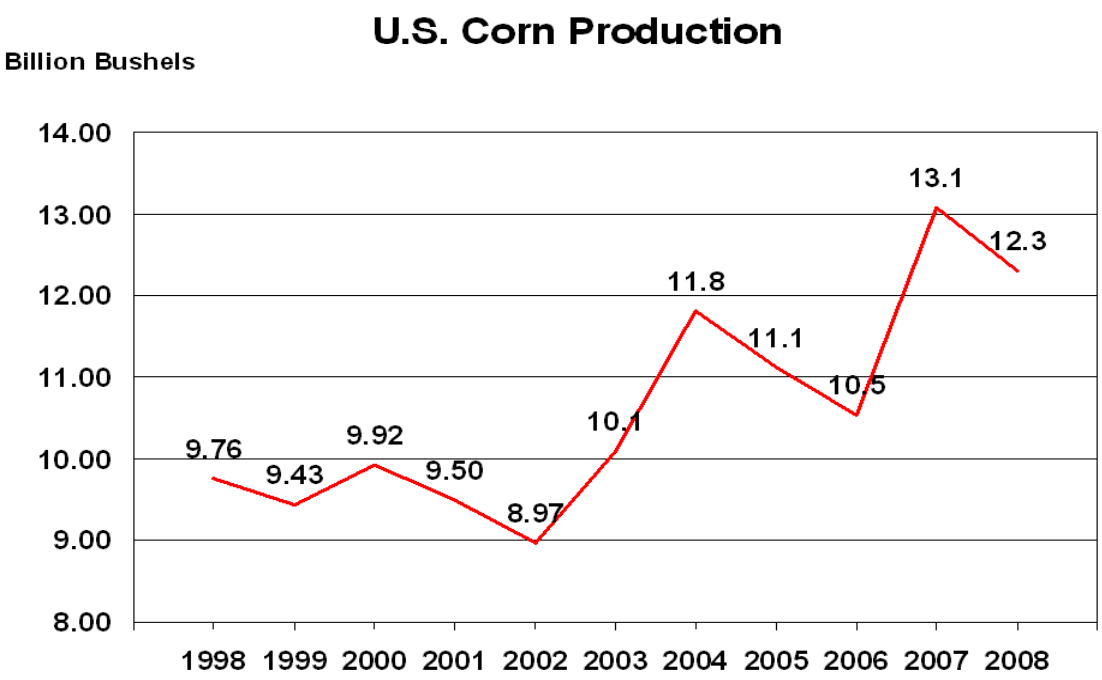
State	Corn	Dry Edible Beans	Sorghum	Soybeans	Sugarbeets
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	250		12	330	
AZ	45		45		
AR	460		150	3,200	
CA	670	*52.0	38		31.6
CO	1,300	55.0	230		34.8
CT	30				
DE	160			185	
FL	75			22	
GA	370		45	420	
ID	330	*80.0			131.0
IL	*12,200		*80	9,100	
IN	*5,600			*5,600	
IA	13,700			*9,500	
KS	4,100	6.0	2,850	3,200	
KY	1,230		12	1,330	
LA	510		100	1,000	
ME	27				
MD	480			470	
MA	18				
MI	2,350	190.0		1,900	137.0
MN	7,800	150.0		7,100	425.0
MS	780		65	2,210	
MO	*2,800		*110	5,300	
MT	65	*15.0			31.6
NE	9,000	120.0	350	4,750	46.0
NV	4				
NH	14				
NJ	85			87	
NM	115	*8.0	100		
NY	1,140	*17.0		235	
NC	890		15	1,600	
ND	2,400	*590.0		3,400	*218.0
OH	3,350			4,600	
OK	350		280	310	
OR	55	*4.8			6.7
PA	1,370		16	445	
RI	2				
SC	360		8	510	
SD	4,650	*10.0	170	4,100	
TN	700		25	1,410	
TX	2,450	*15.5	2,600	200	
UT	65	*1.2			
VT	94				
VA	480			550	
WA	170	50.0			1.6
WV	43			19	
WI	*3,750	*6.4		*1,700	
WY	90	*31.0			28.8
US	*86,977	*1,401.9	*7,301	*74,783	*1,092.1

* Updated from the June 2008 "Acreage" report.

Corn for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	280	230	79.0	95.0	11,880	22,120	21,850
AR	590	450	168.0	165.0	26,280	99,120	74,250
CA	200	215	180.0	175.0	18,150	36,000	37,625
CO	1,060	1,170	142.0	150.0	134,160	150,520	175,500
DE	185	152	97.0	125.0	23,345	17,945	19,000
GA	450	320	130.0	140.0	25,200	58,500	44,800
IL	13,050	11,800	175.0	172.0	1,817,450	2,283,750	2,029,600
IN	6,370	5,350	155.0	164.0	844,660	987,350	877,400
IA	13,850	12,900	171.0	171.0	2,050,100	2,368,350	2,205,900
KS	3,700	3,900	140.0	134.0	345,000	518,000	522,600
KY	1,360	1,150	129.0	141.0	151,840	175,440	162,150
LA	730	500	165.0	155.0	40,600	120,450	77,500
MD	455	410	103.0	130.0	60,350	46,865	53,300
MI	2,350	2,080	124.0	148.0	288,120	291,400	307,840
MN	7,800	7,250	146.0	165.0	1,102,850	1,138,800	1,196,250
MS	940	760	150.0	140.0	35,750	141,000	106,400
MO	3,250	2,600	142.0	146.0	362,940	461,500	379,600
NE	9,200	8,750	160.0	163.0	1,178,000	1,472,000	1,426,250
NJ	82	74	125.0	120.0	8,256	10,250	8,880
NM	55	60	175.0	175.0	8,325	9,625	10,500
NY	550	640	127.0	131.0	61,920	69,850	83,840
NC	1,020	830	100.0	84.0	97,680	102,000	69,720
ND	2,350	2,150	116.0	122.0	155,400	272,600	262,300
OH	3,610	3,150	150.0	160.0	470,640	541,500	504,000
OK	270	320	145.0	130.0	23,100	39,150	41,600
PA	980	950	128.0	130.0	117,120	125,440	123,500
SC	370	330	100.0	65.0	31,900	37,000	21,450
SD	4,500	4,200	121.0	135.0	312,340	544,500	567,000
TN	785	640	106.0	118.0	62,500	83,210	75,520
TX	2,000	2,250	148.0	126.0	175,450	296,000	283,500
VA	405	360	85.0	104.0	41,400	34,425	37,440
WA	120	80	210.0	210.0	15,750	25,200	16,800
WI	3,280	2,950	135.0	141.0	400,400	442,800	415,950
Oth Sts [1]	345	319	148.5	150.7	36,012	51,233	48,060
US	86,542	79,290	151.1	155.0	10,534,868	13,073,893	12,287,875

[1] Other States include AZ, FL, ID, MT, OR, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2008 Summary."



Sorghum for Grain: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	215	140	94.0	97.0	5,100	20,210	13,580
CO	150	180	37.0	25.0	3,380	5,550	4,500
IL	77	77	81.0	75.0	6,408	6,237	5,775
KS	2,650	2,750	80.0	71.0	145,000	212,000	195,250
LA	245	95	97.0	95.0	8,352	23,765	9,025
MO	105	105	96.0	93.0	8,075	10,080	9,765
NE	240	240	98.0	91.0	19,200	23,520	21,840
NM	75	45	40.0	45.0	2,100	3,000	2,025
OK	220	260	58.0	46.0	6,800	12,760	11,960
SD	130	110	62.0	60.0	2,880	8,060	6,600
TX	2,450	2,250	66.0	52.0	62,400	161,700	117,000
Oth Sts [1]	248	190	73.0	67.4	7,843	18,111	12,814
US	6,805	6,442	74.2	63.7	277,538	504,993	410,134

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, KY, MS, NC, PA, SC, and TN. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2008 Summary."

Oats: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008		2007	2008
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
CA	20	35	93.0	90.0	90.0	1,860	3,150
ID	20	20	61.0	77.0	75.0	1,220	1,500
IL	24	30	68.0	77.0	70.0	1,632	2,100
IA	67	75	71.0	67.0	63.0	4,757	4,725
KS	35	20	38.0	55.0	45.0	1,330	900
MI	55	65	58.0	58.0	65.0	3,190	4,225
MN	180	170	60.0	68.0	65.0	10,800	11,050
MT	35	35	52.0	53.0	48.0	1,820	1,680
NE	35	40	68.0	69.0	71.0	2,380	2,840
NY	60	55	57.0	70.0	71.0	3,420	3,905
ND	260	150	59.0	57.0	50.0	15,340	7,500
OH	55	60	62.0	70.0	70.0	3,410	4,200
OR	22	15	93.0	85.0	98.0	2,046	1,470
PA	80	80	56.0	63.0	58.0	4,480	4,640
SD	125	110	74.0	69.0	68.0	9,250	7,480
TX	100	130	40.0	50.0	43.0	4,000	5,590
WI	160	160	67.0	68.0	68.0	10,720	10,880
Oth Sts [1]	172	193	57.8	61.7	62.5	9,944	12,062
US	1,505	1,443	60.9	64.4	62.3	91,599	89,897

[1] Other States include AL, CO, GA, IN, ME, MO, NC, OK, SC, UT, VA, WA, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Barley: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008		2007	2008
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	33	40	115.0	110.0	110.0	3,795	4,400
CA	40	60	60.0	55.0	60.0	2,400	3,600
CO	58	78	125.0	120.0	120.0	7,250	9,360
DE	19	22	78.0	78.0	90.0	1,482	1,980
ID	550	520	80.0	78.0	80.0	44,000	41,600
MD	34	45	84.0	86.0	90.0	2,856	4,050
MN	110	110	56.0	65.0	62.0	6,160	6,820
MT	720	780	44.0	43.0	47.0	31,680	36,660
ND	1,390	1,400	56.0	54.0	50.0	77,840	70,000
OR	53	45	47.0	58.0	57.0	2,491	2,565
PA	42	55	73.0	74.0	81.0	3,066	4,455
SD	29	40	40.0	46.0	46.0	1,160	1,840
UT	22	34	78.0	79.0	83.0	1,716	2,822
VA	30	36	71.0	83.0	85.0	2,130	3,060
WA	225	195	60.0	55.0	58.0	13,500	11,310
WY	53	75	89.0	92.0	90.0	4,717	6,750
Oth Sts [1]	100	105	55.8	61.9	63.8	5,582	6,704
US	3,508	3,640	60.4	59.8	59.9	211,825	217,976

[1] Other States include KS, KY, ME, MI, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, and WI. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008		2007	2008
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AR	700	880	41.0	58.0	58.0	28,700	51,040
CA	240	350	80.0	75.0	75.0	19,200	26,250
CO	2,350	2,000	40.0	28.0	29.0	94,000	58,000
DE	55	78	68.0	74.0	76.0	3,740	5,928
GA	230	400	40.0	58.0	58.0	9,200	23,200
ID	710	810	73.0	73.0	73.0	51,830	59,130
IL	890	1,160	57.0	66.0	65.0	50,730	75,400
IN	370	530	57.0	67.0	69.0	21,090	36,570
KS	8,600	9,400	33.0	39.0	39.0	283,800	366,600
KY	250	450	49.0	71.0	71.0	12,250	31,950
MD	170	215	68.0	74.0	77.0	11,560	16,555
MI	540	770	65.0	69.0	70.0	35,100	53,900
MS	330	480	56.0	59.0	59.0	18,480	28,320
MO	880	1,120	43.0	52.0	50.0	37,840	56,000
MT	2,190	2,450	38.0	37.0	39.0	83,220	95,550
NE	1,960	1,700	43.0	42.0	44.0	84,280	74,800
NY	85	117	52.0	58.0	61.0	4,420	7,137
NC	500	700	40.0	58.0	60.0	20,000	42,000
OH	730	1,050	63.0	67.0	68.0	45,990	71,400
OK	3,500	4,500	28.0	38.0	38.0	98,000	171,000
OR	735	770	55.0	60.0	55.0	40,425	42,350
PA	155	185	58.0	58.0	60.0	8,990	11,100
SC	135	195	31.0	54.0	54.0	4,185	10,530
SD	1,980	1,720	48.0	48.0	52.0	95,040	89,440
TN	260	550	41.0	65.0	65.0	10,660	35,750
TX	3,800	3,500	37.0	30.0	30.0	140,600	105,000
VA	205	260	64.0	71.0	73.0	13,120	18,980
WA	1,690	1,770	64.0	62.0	59.0	108,160	104,430
WI	270	330	69.0	68.0	67.0	18,630	22,110
Oth Sts [1]	1,442	1,812	43.5	46.6	46.6	62,749	84,437
US	35,952	40,252	42.2	46.3	46.6	1,515,989	1,874,857

[1] Other States include AL, AZ, FL, IA, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NM, ND, UT, WV, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008		2007	2008
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AZ	79	149	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,900	14,900
CA	75	155	95.0	105.0	105.0	7,125	16,275
MT	475	605	24.0	21.0	21.0	11,400	12,705
ND	1,460	1,650	30.0	27.0	25.0	43,800	41,250
Oth Sts [1]	23	24	63.5	60.1	60.1	1,461	1,443
US	2,112	2,583	33.9	34.8	33.5	71,686	86,573

[1] Other States include ID and SD. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Other Spring Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008		2007	2008
				Jul 1	Aug 1		
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
ID	450	520	68.0	67.0	65.0	30,600	33,800
MN	1,650	1,750	47.0	50.0	50.0	77,550	87,500
MT	2,400	2,450	23.0	23.0	21.0	55,200	51,450
ND	6,500	6,600	36.0	34.0	34.0	234,000	224,400
OR	120	170	53.0	55.0	48.0	6,360	8,160
SD	1,340	1,550	39.0	42.0	43.0	52,260	66,650
WA	447	615	46.0	37.0	37.0	20,562	22,755
Oth Sts [1]	40	96	62.9	65.3	65.3	2,515	6,273
US	12,947	13,751	37.0	36.8	36.4	479,047	500,988

[1] Other States include CO, NV, UT, WI, and WY. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008 [1]

Year	Winter						
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White		
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*		
2006	682,079	390,165	13,284	212,553	225,837		
2007	961,588	357,897	21,460	175,044	196,504		
2008	1,055,243	608,726	23,571	187,317	210,888		
	Spring					Total	
	Hard Red	Hard White	Soft White	All White	Durum		
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	
2006	432,339	6,226	21,915	28,141	53,475	1,812,036	
2007	448,904	5,589	24,554	30,143	71,686	2,066,722	
2008	466,220	6,115	28,653	34,768	86,573	2,462,418	

[1] Wheat class estimates are based on the latest available data including both survey and administrative data. The previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season for States that do not have survey or administrative data available.

Winter Wheat: Head Population

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is conducting objective yield surveys in 10 winter wheat estimating States during 2008. Randomly selected plots in winter wheat fields are visited monthly from May through harvest to obtain specific counts and measurements. Data in this table are actual field counts from this survey. The final number of heads is determined when the plots are harvested.

Winter Wheat: Heads per Square Foot, Selected States, 2004-2008

State	Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 [1]
		Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
CO	July	32.8	44.1	34.6	41.3	37.8
	August	32.1	44.2	34.5	41.5	38.8
	Final	32.1	44.2	34.5	41.5	
IL	July	51.0	57.3	62.4	52.3	63.9
	August	51.0	57.1	62.5	52.3	63.2
	Final	51.0	57.1	62.5	52.3	
KS	July	41.2	47.8	39.9	43.5	44.7
	August	41.4	47.8	39.9	43.6	44.7
	Final	41.4	47.8	39.9	43.6	
MO	July	51.8	44.4	48.2	53.1	61.5
	August	51.8	44.4	48.2	53.1	53.2
	Final	51.8	44.4	48.2	53.1	
MT	July	40.2	48.7	42.1	38.5	38.6
	August	40.4	48.9	42.9	38.1	39.5
	Final	40.4	48.9	42.9	38.1	
NE	July	43.0	59.6	50.8	49.5	44.9
	August	43.2	59.1	51.2	49.2	47.6
	Final	43.2	59.1	51.2	49.2	
OH	July	52.1	56.1	53.5	52.4	58.4
	August	52.1	56.0	53.7	52.4	61.0
	Final	52.1	56.0	53.7	52.4	
OK	July	40.5	39.4	31.7	42.8	41.8
	August	40.5	39.4	31.7	42.8	41.8
	Final	40.5	39.4	31.7	42.8	
TX	July	31.7	32.4	29.1	38.5	30.6
	August	31.7	32.4	29.1	38.5	31.0
	Final	31.7	32.5	29.1	38.5	
WA	July	36.4	39.3	38.5	38.9	38.4
	August	36.7	39.8	37.9	38.1	36.6
	Final	36.7	39.8	37.9	38.1	

[1] Final head counts will be published in the "Small Grains 2008 Summary."

Rice: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
AR	1,325	1,345	7,130	7,200	95,917	94,487	96,840
CA	533	532	8,220	7,700	40,040	43,822	40,964
LA	378	405	6,140	5,900	20,093	23,222	23,895
MS	189	209	7,450	7,200	13,230	14,081	15,048
MO	178	199	6,900	7,300	13,696	12,279	14,527
TX	145	189	6,600	7,200	10,760	9,565	13,608
US	2,748	2,879	7,185	7,116	193,736	197,456	204,882

[1] Includes sweet rice production.

Rice: Production by Class, United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

Year	Long Grain	Medium Grain	Short Grain [1]	All
	1,000 Cwt	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
2006	146,214	43,802	3,720	193,736
2007	142,182	51,184	4,090	197,456
2008 [2]	154,074	46,538	4,270	204,882

[1] Sweet rice production included with short grain.
[2] The 2008 rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AZ	250	260	8.30	9.00	2,075	2,075	2,340
CA	990	950	7.20	6.90	7,480	7,128	6,555
CO	800	830	3.70	3.50	2,964	2,960	2,905
ID	1,200	1,130	4.00	4.30	5,074	4,800	4,859
IL	380	350	3.70	4.20	1,804	1,406	1,470
IN	320	320	2.70	4.00	1,476	864	1,280
IA	1,140	1,100	4.20	4.30	4,602	4,788	4,730
KS	800	780	3.50	3.70	3,610	2,800	2,886
KY	300	240	1.80	3.10	1,036	540	744
MI	800	750	2.90	3.50	2,988	2,320	2,625
MN	1,150	1,100	3.10	3.60	4,455	3,565	3,960
MO	400	400	2.85	3.00	1,131	1,140	1,200
MT	1,650	1,650	2.30	2.00	3,255	3,795	3,300
NE	1,150	1,050	3.65	3.80	4,125	4,198	3,990
NV	265	260	4.90	4.80	1,377	1,299	1,248
NM	260	250	5.20	5.30	1,122	1,352	1,325
NY	420	430	2.40	1.90	777	1,008	817
ND	1,650	1,550	2.05	1.20	1,740	3,383	1,860
OH	430	550	3.30	3.30	1,645	1,419	1,815
OK	380	300	3.80	3.90	798	1,444	1,170
OR	400	420	4.10	4.70	1,892	1,640	1,974
PA	600	520	3.00	3.00	1,500	1,800	1,560
SD	2,250	2,100	2.25	2.40	2,880	5,063	5,040
TX	140	150	5.50	4.80	675	770	720
UT	560	540	4.20	4.10	2,240	2,352	2,214
VA	110	100	2.50	2.90	396	275	290
WA	440	380	5.40	4.60	2,156	2,376	1,748
WI	1,650	1,500	2.40	2.70	4,620	3,960	4,050
WY	570	600	2.70	2.80	1,400	1,539	1,680
Oth Sts [1]	215	218	2.40	2.70	713	516	589
US	21,670	20,778	3.35	3.41	72,006	72,575	70,944

[1] Other States include AR, CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NC, RI, TN, VT, and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2008 Summary."

All Other Hay: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

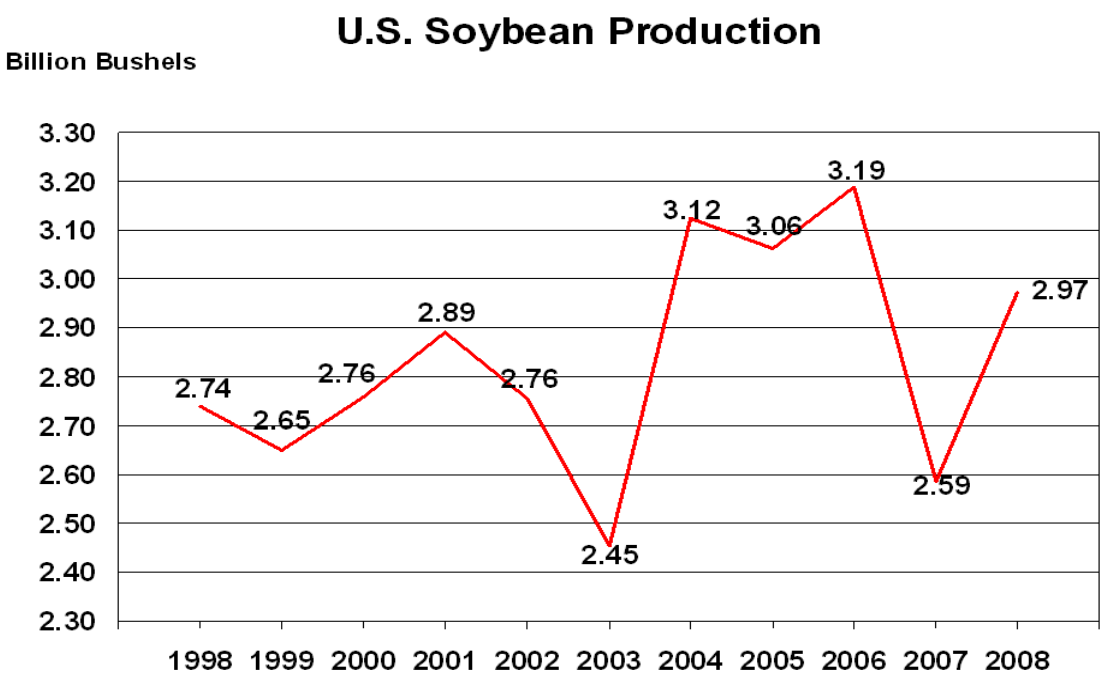
State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
AL	800	850	1.70	2.60	1,440	1,360	2,210
AR	1,560	1,390	1.90	2.00	2,465	2,964	2,780
CA	620	590	3.70	3.80	2,160	2,294	2,242
CO	750	750	1.90	1.70	1,425	1,425	1,275
GA	670	700	1.80	2.10	1,170	1,206	1,470
ID	300	330	2.10	2.30	646	630	759
IL	300	270	1.70	2.30	704	510	621
IN	340	320	2.00	2.60	725	680	832
IA	340	350	2.30	2.50	704	782	875
KS	2,100	2,000	1.70	1.90	2,940	3,570	3,800
KY	2,400	2,300	1.50	2.30	5,280	3,600	5,290
LA	400	440	3.00	2.80	975	1,200	1,232
MI	280	280	2.00	2.10	682	560	588
MN	730	600	1.50	1.80	1,224	1,095	1,080
MS	850	750	2.20	2.30	1,560	1,870	1,725
MO	3,650	3,750	1.75	2.00	5,813	6,388	7,500
MT	900	1,000	1.50	1.40	1,065	1,350	1,400
NE	1,500	1,450	1.40	1.40	1,628	2,100	2,030
NY	940	1,000	1.80	1.30	2,013	1,692	1,300
NC	690	790	1.50	2.00	1,632	1,035	1,580
ND	1,130	1,300	1.60	1.10	1,397	1,808	1,430
OH	720	710	2.10	2.80	1,776	1,512	1,988
OK	2,800	2,800	2.00	1.80	2,800	5,600	5,040
OR	600	590	2.20	2.50	1,364	1,320	1,475
PA	1,200	1,230	2.00	2.20	3,625	2,400	2,706
SD	1,550	1,600	1.60	1.60	1,300	2,480	2,560
TN	1,700	1,800	1.40	2.10	4,140	2,380	3,780
TX	5,200	4,600	2.80	1.60	8,000	14,560	7,360
VA	1,230	1,350	1.80	2.00	2,486	2,214	2,700
WA	350	330	3.10	2.70	957	1,085	891
WV	575	580	1.50	2.10	944	863	1,218
WI	370	450	1.50	1.70	784	555	765
WY	530	600	1.60	1.40	715	848	840
Oth Sts [1]	1,880	1,811	2.02	2.03	3,791	3,793	3,669
US	39,955	39,661	1.95	1.94	70,330	77,729	77,011

[1] Other States include AZ, CT, DE, FL, ME, MD, MA, NV, NH, NJ, NM, RI, SC, UT, and VT. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2008 Summary."

Soybeans for Beans: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
AL	180	310	21.0	24.0	3,000	3,780	7,440
AR	2,790	3,150	36.0	36.0	107,450	100,440	113,400
DE	145	182	24.0	33.0	5,487	3,480	6,006
GA	275	405	30.0	30.0	3,500	8,250	12,150
IL	8,150	8,950	43.0	42.0	482,400	350,450	375,900
IN	4,680	5,550	45.0	46.0	284,000	210,600	255,300
IA	8,520	9,300	51.5	47.0	510,050	438,780	437,100
KS	2,550	3,100	33.0	32.0	98,560	84,150	99,200
KY	1,080	1,320	26.0	39.0	60,280	28,080	51,480
LA	590	970	42.0	34.0	29,400	24,780	32,980
MD	380	460	27.0	34.0	15,810	10,260	15,640
MI	1,740	1,890	39.0	41.0	89,550	67,860	77,490
MN	6,150	6,950	41.0	40.0	319,000	252,150	278,000
MS	1,420	2,180	40.0	35.0	42,900	56,800	76,300
MO	4,550	5,100	37.0	37.0	194,180	168,350	188,700
NE	3,770	4,700	50.5	50.0	250,500	190,385	235,000
NJ	79	85	31.0	32.0	3,010	2,449	2,720
NY	203	231	38.0	45.0	9,108	7,714	10,395
NC	1,360	1,570	21.0	28.0	43,520	28,560	43,960
ND	2,990	3,340	35.0	34.0	119,970	104,650	113,560
OH	4,130	4,580	47.0	45.0	217,140	194,110	206,100
OK	175	285	24.0	25.0	3,655	4,200	7,125
PA	420	440	41.0	42.0	17,000	17,220	18,480
SC	425	490	19.0	24.0	11,310	8,075	11,760
SD	3,180	4,040	42.0	41.0	130,900	133,560	165,640
TN	970	1,380	18.0	30.0	44,070	17,460	41,400
TX	82	185	37.0	23.0	3,720	3,034	4,255
VA	480	530	27.0	29.0	15,810	12,960	15,370
WI	1,330	1,630	39.0	42.0	72,160	51,870	68,460
Oth Sts [1]	26	38	28.8	33.3	807	750	1,266
US	62,820	73,341	41.2	40.5	3,188,247	2,585,207	2,972,577

[1] Other States include FL and WV. Individual State level estimates will be published in the "Crop Production 2008 Summary."



Peanuts: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
AL	157	216	2,600	2,700	407,500	408,200	583,200
FL	119	110	2,700	3,200	300,000	321,300	352,000
GA	520	640	3,150	3,100	1,598,500	1,638,000	1,984,000
MS	18	22	3,300	3,200	46,400	59,400	70,400
NM	10	9	3,500	3,500	43,200	35,000	31,500
NC	90	91	2,800	2,900	268,800	252,000	263,900
OK	17	19	3,400	2,800	62,700	57,800	53,200
SC	56	62	3,100	3,200	168,000	173,600	198,400
TX	187	235	3,950	3,800	514,750	738,650	893,000
VA	21	22	2,700	2,900	54,400	56,700	63,800
US	1,195	1,426	3,130	3,151	3,464,250	3,740,650	4,493,400

Cotton: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

Type and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production [1]		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*	*1,000 Bales [2]*
Upland							
AL	385.0	300.0	519	701	675.0	416.0	438.0
AZ	168.0	138.0	1,469	1,461	556.0	514.0	420.0
AR	850.0	690.0	1,071	1,113	2,525.0	1,896.0	1,600.0
CA	194.0	107.0	1,608	1,503	779.0	650.0	335.0
FL	81.0	70.0	687	734	166.0	116.0	107.0
GA	995.0	890.0	801	809	2,334.0	1,660.0	1,500.0
KS	43.0	35.0	639	603	117.0	57.2	44.0
LA	330.0	285.0	1,017	909	1,241.0	699.0	540.0
MS	655.0	365.0	966	934	2,107.0	1,318.0	710.0
MO	379.0	299.0	968	963	985.0	764.0	600.0
NM	39.0	32.0	1,095	1,050	93.0	89.0	70.0
NC	490.0	397.0	767	786	1,285.0	783.0	650.0
OK	165.0	170.0	817	819	203.0	281.0	290.0
SC	158.0	118.0	486	651	433.0	160.0	160.0
TN	510.0	295.0	565	765	1,368.0	600.0	470.0
TX	4,700.0	3,400.0	843	734	5,800.0	8,250.0	5,200.0
VA	59.0	64.0	829	833	155.4	101.9	111.0
US	10,201.0	7,655.0	864	831	20,822.4	18,355.1	13,245.0
Amer-Pima							
AZ	2.5	1.0	883	960	13.4	4.6	2.0
CA	257.0	171.0	1,481	1,347	687.0	793.0	480.0
NM	4.6	5.9	856	960	20.0	8.2	11.8
TX	24.0	16.0	920	840	45.0	46.0	28.0
US	288.1	193.9	1,419	1,292	765.4	851.8	521.8
All							
AL	385.0	300.0	519	701	675.0	416.0	438.0
AZ	170.5	139.0	1,460	1,457	569.4	518.6	422.0
AR	850.0	690.0	1,071	1,113	2,525.0	1,896.0	1,600.0
CA	451.0	278.0	1,536	1,407	1,466.0	1,443.0	815.0
FL	81.0	70.0	687	734	166.0	116.0	107.0
GA	995.0	890.0	801	809	2,334.0	1,660.0	1,500.0
KS	43.0	35.0	639	603	117.0	57.2	44.0
LA	330.0	285.0	1,017	909	1,241.0	699.0	540.0
MS	655.0	365.0	966	934	2,107.0	1,318.0	710.0
MO	379.0	299.0	968	963	985.0	764.0	600.0
NM	43.6	37.9	1,070	1,036	113.0	97.2	81.8
NC	490.0	397.0	767	786	1,285.0	783.0	650.0
OK	165.0	170.0	817	819	203.0	281.0	290.0
SC	158.0	118.0	486	651	433.0	160.0	160.0
TN	510.0	295.0	565	765	1,368.0	600.0	470.0
TX	4,724.0	3,416.0	843	735	5,845.0	8,296.0	5,228.0
VA	59.0	64.0	829	833	155.4	101.9	111.0
US	10,489.1	7,848.9	879	842	21,587.8	19,206.9	13,766.8

[1] Production ginned and to be ginned.
[2] 480-lb net weight bales.

Cottonseed: Production, United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Production		
	2006	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
US	7,347.9	6,588.7	4,684.0

[1] Based on a 3-year average lint-seed ratio.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006 - 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Planted			Area Harvested		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	67.0	59.0	52.0	65.0	58.0	51.0
CO	70.0	48.0	55.0	60.0	46.0	51.0
ID	105.0	90.0	80.0	103.0	89.0	78.0
KS	11.0	6.5	6.0	10.0	6.0	5.5
MI	225.0	200.0	190.0	215.0	195.0	185.0
MN	145.0	150.0	150.0	135.0	145.0	140.0
MT	19.5	18.3	15.0	18.6	16.6	13.0
NE	140.0	110.0	120.0	124.0	107.0	115.0
NM	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.0
NY	19.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	16.5	16.4
ND	670.0	690.0	590.0	640.0	665.0	575.0
OR	10.0	8.0	4.8	9.8	7.9	4.7
SD	21.5	13.0	10.0	19.0	11.7	9.5
TX	20.0	17.0	15.5	18.0	16.2	14.0
UT	3.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.2
WA	61.0	60.0	50.0	60.5	60.0	50.0
WI	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.3
WY	29.0	25.0	31.0	27.5	24.0	30.0
US	1,629.8	1,526.9	1,401.9	1,537.6	1,478.7	1,353.6
	Yield per Acre [1]			Production [1]		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*
CA	1,860	2,090	2,100	1,209	1,212	1,071
CO	1,900	1,600	2,000	1,140	736	1,020
ID	1,850	1,800	1,950	1,906	1,602	1,521
KS	2,100	2,300	2,200	210	138	121
MI	1,900	1,600	1,650	4,085	3,120	3,053
MN	1,650	1,800	1,800	2,228	2,610	2,520
MT	1,640	1,670	1,900	305	278	247
NE	2,200	2,260	2,200	2,728	2,418	2,530
NM	2,400	2,400	2,300	197	180	184
NY	1,330	1,360	1,600	239	224	262
ND	1,200	1,590	1,650	7,680	10,574	9,488
OR	1,940	1,850	1,800	190	146	85
SD	1,180	1,860	1,900	224	218	181
TX	1,320	1,500	1,400	238	243	196
UT	400	400	750	2	5	9
WA	1,600	1,700	1,700	968	1,020	850
WI	1,960	1,530	2,000	108	92	126
WY	2,150	2,310	2,360	590	555	708
US	1,577	1,716	1,786	24,247	25,371	24,172

[1] Clean Basis.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008 [1]

Class and State	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
Large Lima - CA	13.9	15.5
Baby Lima - CA	16.0	11.7
Navy		
ID	3.3	3.1
MI	61.0	65.0
MN	56.0	62.0
ND	96.0	111.0
OR	0.6	
SD	4.0	4.8
WY	1.0	1.5
Total	221.9	247.4
Great Northern		
ID	2.0	2.4
MN		0.5
NE	48.0	61.0
ND	8.0	8.3
WY	1.5	2.5
Total	59.5	74.7
Small White		
ID	0.4	
WA		0.5
Total	0.4	0.5
Pinto		
CO	37.0	41.0
ID	25.0	21.0
KS	6.5	5.4
MI	4.0	1.6
MN	22.0	16.0
MT	8.5	9.0
NE	48.0	43.0
NM	7.5	7.6
ND	502.0	397.0
OR	0.4	
SD	1.9	2.2
UT	1.5	1.2
WA	8.3	5.3
WY	21.5	23.5
Total	694.1	573.8
Light Red Kidney		
CA	1.5	2.0
CO	6.0	9.0
ID	1.3	1.4
MI	8.6	6.0
MN	11.0	9.4
NE	11.5	10.5
NY	7.5	7.3
OR		1.0
WA		0.5
Total	47.4	47.1
Dark Red Kidney		
CA	0.5	0.6
ID	0.9	0.9
MI	2.3	2.5
MN	27.0	36.0
NY	1.5	1.4
ND	1.5	1.5
OR	0.4	0.3
WI [2]	6.1	6.4
Total	40.2	49.6
Pink		
ID	6.1	6.4
MN	8.8	8.8
ND	13.0	9.0
OR	0.5	
WA	2.4	2.5
Total	30.8	26.7
Small Red		
ID	4.5	10.0
MI	16.0	20.0
MN	1.7	1.6
ND	5.5	4.7
WA	2.9	3.2
Total	30.6	39.5
Cranberry		
CA	0.8	1.3
ID	0.9	0.6
MI	6.9	6.5
Total	8.6	8.4

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.
[2] Includes some Light Red Kidney to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted by Commercial Class, State, and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008 [1]

Class and State	2007	2008	Class and State	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*		*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Black			Chickpeas, All		
CA	0.4		(Garbanzo)		
ID	2.4	1.7	CA	6.5	6.4
MI	96.5	85.0	ID	41.5	30.5
MN	22.0	13.0	MT	9.8	6.0
NE		2.6	ND	17.0	9.0
NY	7.0	7.6	OR	3.5	1.0
ND	45.0	47.0	SD	5.7	1.2
OR	0.5	0.5	WA	41.5	32.7
WA	1.9	1.6			
			Total	125.5	86.8
Total	175.7	159.0			
			Other		
Blackeye			CA	6.9	7.4
CA	12.5	7.1	CO	5.0	5.0
TX	15.3	14.0	ID	1.7	2.0
			KS		0.6
Total	27.8	21.1	MI	4.7	3.4
			MN	1.5	2.7
Small Chickpeas			NE	2.5	2.9
(Garbanzo,			NM		0.4
Smaller than			NY	1.0	0.7
20/64 in.)			ND	2.0	2.5
ID	3.5	4.3	OR	2.1	2.0
MT	1.6	2.0	SD	1.4	1.8
ND	4.5	3.0	TX	1.7	1.5
WA	1.5	1.7	WA	3.0	3.7
			WY	1.0	3.5
Total	11.1	11.0			
			Total	34.5	40.1
Large Chickpeas					
(Garbanzo,			US	1,526.9	1,401.9
Larger than					
20/64 in.)					
CA	6.5	6.4			
ID	38.0	26.2			
MT	8.2	4.0			
ND	12.5	6.0			
OR	3.5	1.0			
SD	5.7	1.2			
WA	40.0	31.0			
Total	114.4	75.8			

[1] Missing data are included in the "Other" class to avoid disclosure of individual operations or no data were reported.

Sugarbeets: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008 [1]

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
CA	39.1	31.3	37.5	37.0	1,556	1,466	1,158
CO	29.2	28.7	26.2	24.0	889	765	689
ID	167.0	117.0	34.4	29.7	5,928	5,745	3,475
MI	149.0	136.0	23.4	24.0	3,573	3,487	3,264
MN	481.0	433.0	23.8	22.3	11,877	11,448	9,656
MT	47.0	30.3	24.7	24.6	1,310	1,161	745
NE	44.3	37.0	23.5	21.5	1,347	1,041	796
ND	247.0	212.0	23.1	23.0	6,318	5,706	4,876
OR	11.0	5.9	31.9	30.2	394	351	178
WA	2.0	1.6	42.0	40.0	74	84	64
WY	30.2	19.0	21.8	22.0	798	658	418
US	1,246.8	1,051.8	25.6	24.1	34,064	31,912	25,319

[1] Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield [1]		Production [1]		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Tons*
FL	393.0	400.0	36.1	39.4	14,346	14,177	15,760
HI	22.9	22.0	68.3	75.8	1,665	1,564	1,668
LA	420.0	405.0	30.4	28.0	11,876	12,768	11,340
TX	43.7	41.5	33.4	39.8	1,677	1,460	1,652
US	879.6	868.5	34.1	35.0	29,564	29,969	30,420

[1] Net tons.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
CT	2,900	2,900	1,699	1,581	3,873	4,927	4,585
FL [1]					2,860		
GA	18,500	16,000	2,150	2,450	30,090	39,775	39,200
KY	89,200	84,300	2,136	2,319	186,780	190,560	195,450
MA	1,320	990	1,675	1,423	1,792	2,211	1,409
MO	1,600	1,450	2,330	2,100	3,375	3,728	3,045
NC	170,000	172,000	2,255	2,236	330,580	383,420	384,600
OH	3,500	3,100	2,050	2,000	7,000	7,175	6,200
PA	7,900	8,800	2,177	2,289	16,240	17,200	20,140
SC	20,500	20,000	2,250	2,250	48,300	46,125	45,000
TN	19,980	21,400	1,934	2,443	49,135	38,636	52,280
VA	20,600	19,500	2,240	2,262	47,322	46,142	44,100
US	356,000	350,440	2,191	2,271	727,347	779,899	796,009

[1] Estimates discontinued in 2007.

Tobacco: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

Class, Type, and State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
Class 1, Flue-cured						
GA	18,500	16,000	2,150	2,450	39,775	39,200
NC	166,000	169,000	2,270	2,250	376,820	380,250
SC	20,500	20,000	2,250	2,250	46,125	45,000
VA	18,000	17,000	2,280	2,300	41,040	39,100
US	223,000	222,000	2,259	2,268	503,760	503,550
Class 2, Fire-cured						
KY	8,000	9,300	3,100	3,500	24,800	32,550
TN	6,200	7,200	2,600	3,200	16,120	23,040
VA	400	400	1,920	2,000	768	800
US	14,600	16,900	2,855	3,337	41,688	56,390
Class 3, Air-cured						
Light Air-cured						
Burley						
KY	77,000	69,000	2,000	2,100	154,000	144,900
MO	1,600	1,450	2,330	2,100	3,728	3,045
NC	4,000	3,000	1,650	1,450	6,600	4,350
OH	3,500	3,100	2,050	2,000	7,175	6,200
PA	5,000	4,800	2,150	2,300	10,750	11,040
TN	13,000	13,000	1,600	2,000	20,800	26,000
VA	2,200	2,100	1,970	2,000	4,334	4,200
US	106,300	96,450	1,951	2,071	207,387	199,735
Southern MD Belt						
PA	1,100	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,310	4,400
Total Light Air-cured	107,400	98,450	1,952	2,073	209,697	204,135
Dark Air-cured						
KY	4,200	6,000	2,800	3,000	11,760	18,000
TN	780	1,200	2,200	2,700	1,716	3,240
US	4,980	7,200	2,706	2,950	13,476	21,240
Class 4, Cigar Filler						
PA Seedleaf						
PA	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,350	4,140	4,700
Class 5, Cigar Binder						
CT Valley Binder						
CT	1,900	1,900	1,830	1,650	3,477	3,135
MA	1,100	800	1,750	1,500	1,925	1,200
US	3,000	2,700	1,801	1,606	5,402	4,335
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper						
CT Valley Shade-grown						
CT	1,000	1,000	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
MA	220	190	1,300	1,100	286	209
US	1,220	1,190	1,423	1,394	1,736	1,659
All Cigar Types	6,020	5,890	1,873	1,816	11,278	10,694
All Tobacco	356,000	350,440	2,191	2,271	779,899	796,009

Peaches: Total Production by Type, State, and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AL [1]	9,000	3,000	10,000
AR [1]	4,200	15	4,800
CA [1]			
Freestone	353,000	446,000	430,000
CO [1]	14,000	13,000	15,000
CT [1]	900	1,100	1,100
GA [1]	41,000	13,000	35,000
ID [1]	9,000	7,000	10,500
IL [1]	11,370	100	10,800
KY [1]	1,100	10	1,000
LA [1]	550	600	550
MD [1]	3,650	3,300	4,300
MA [1]	1,400	1,650	1,500
MI	18,900	20,500	14,000
MO [1]	6,390	15	4,400
NJ	34,000	32,000	34,000
NY [1]	7,000	6,300	5,700
NC [1]	5,630	650	6,000
OH [1]	3,240	4,100	5,500
OK [1]	1,800	1,000	1,800
OR [1]	2,100	3,000	2,200
PA	21,600	19,400	24,700
SC	60,000	12,500	52,000
TN [1] [2]	1,900	0	1,900
TX [1]	1,590	8,700	5,500
UT [1]	5,600	4,500	4,800
VA [1]	4,000	1,600	4,200
WA	23,000	18,500	17,000
WV [1]	5,200	4,200	5,600
Total Above	651,120	625,740	713,850
CA			
Clingstone [1]	359,000	503,000	380,000
US	1,010,120	1,128,740	1,093,850

[1] Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.
[2] No significant commercial production in 2007 due to freeze damage.

Peaches: Total Production, by Type, California, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008 [1]

Type	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Freestone	353,000	446,000	430,000
Clingstone	359,000	503,000	380,000
Total	712,000	949,000	810,000

[1] CA Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Apples, Commercial: Total Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Total Production [1]		
	2006	2007	2008
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
AZ	30.1	23.0	20.0
CA	355.0	345.0	320.0
CO	15.0	13.0	15.0
CT	17.5	23.0	20.0
GA	13.0	2.0	12.0
ID	60.0	35.0	55.0
IL	52.5	5.0	52.0
IN	55.0	33.0	42.0
IA	6.7	2.7	4.7
KY	6.9	0.6	9.0
ME	23.5	40.0	37.0
MD	34.0	33.0	26.0
MA	32.0	38.5	38.0
MI	880.0	770.0	540.0
MN	23.0	26.0	23.1
MO	53.0	3.0	54.0
NH	28.5	34.5	35.5
NJ	45.0	42.0	40.0
NY	1,260.0	1,310.0	1,150.0
NC	173.0	60.0	165.0
OH	102.0	55.6	95.0
OR	150.0	135.0	170.0
PA	470.0	470.0	400.0
RI	2.0	2.6	2.4
SC	3.0	0.3	8.0
TN	10.0	0.1	9.0
UT	10.0	19.0	9.0
VT	36.0	38.0	40.5
VA	220.0	215.0	230.0
WA	5,550.0	5,200.0	5,400.0
WV	90.0	80.0	88.0
WI	65.0	59.0	55.0
US	9,871.7	9,113.9	9,165.2

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

Prunes and Plums: Total Production by State and 4-State Total, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
ID	2,000	1,800	2,700
MI	3,600	3,100	2,300
OR	10,500	3,000	9,000
WA	5,400	4,200	4,800
4-State Total	21,500	12,100	18,800

Pears: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

Crop and State	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Bartlett			
CA	199,000	201,000	200,000
OR	63,000	59,000	58,000
WA	165,000	163,000	150,000
Total	427,000	423,000	408,000
Other			
CA	40,000	42,000	44,000
OR	152,000	147,000	145,000
WA	196,000	239,000	205,000
Total	388,000	428,000	394,000
All			
CA	239,000	243,000	244,000
CO	2,300	1,700	1,500
CT	1,000	1,000	900
MI	3,600	4,000	3,750
NY	16,000	11,000	9,700
OR	215,000	206,000	203,000
PA	3,900	4,000	3,600
UT	235	250	300
WA	361,000	402,000	355,000
US	842,035	872,950	821,750

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 2007-2008

Month	Area				Fresh Production [1]	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		2007	2008
	2007	2008	2007	2008		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
May	2,120	2,020	1,315	1,425	2,365	2,785
Jun	1,905	2,040	1,200	1,330	2,170	2,350

[1] Utilized fresh production.

Coffee: Production, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 2005-2007

State	Production [1]		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	8,200	7,400	7,500
PR	19,500	18,000	18,000

[1] Parchment basis.

Ginger Root: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, Hawaii, 2006-2008

State	Area Harvested			Yield			Production		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
HI	100	80	60	43,000	35,000	30,000	4,300	2,800	1,800

Grapes: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
AZ	900	1,100	900
AR	2,300	500	2,200
CA			
All Types	5,726,000	6,211,000	6,400,000
Wine	3,176,000	3,287,000	3,400,000
Table [1]	717,000	791,000	800,000
Raisin [1]	1,833,000	2,133,000	2,200,000
GA	2,900	2,900	3,500
MI	32,500	100,100	78,000
MO	4,170	2,500	5,500
NY	155,000	180,000	165,000
NC	4,580	3,200	5,500
OH	3,100	7,600	8,500
OR	34,400	38,600	37,000
PA	82,000	84,000	95,000
TX	7,100	4,900	10,500
VA	6,200	5,600	8,500
WA			
All Types	316,000	376,000	375,000
Wine	120,000	127,000	135,000
Juice	196,000	249,000	240,000
US	6,377,150	7,018,000	7,195,100

[1] Fresh basis.

Hops: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
ID	2,896	3,945	1,417	1,630	4,510.4	4,104.9	6,430.4
OR	5,270	5,917	1,811	1,760	8,848.5	9,542.8	10,414.0
WA	22,745	29,401	2,049	2,020	44,312.9	46,605.4	59,390.0
US	30,911	39,263	1,949	1,942	57,671.8	60,253.1	76,234.4

Olives: Variety and Total Production, California 2006-2007 and Forecasted August 1, 2008

Variety	Total Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Manzanillo	16,000	112,000	51,000
Sevillano	5,500	14,000	7,000
All Other [1]	2,000	6,500	7,000
Total	23,500	132,500	65,000

[1] Includes production for varieties that were or will be used for canned, oil, and other specialty products.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,020.0	4,130.0	3,508.0	3,640.0
Corn for Grain [2]	93,600.0	86,977.0	86,542.0	79,290.0
Corn for Silage			6,071.0	
Hay, All			61,625.0	60,439.0
Alfalfa			21,670.0	20,778.0
All Other			39,955.0	39,661.0
Oats	3,760.0	3,467.0	1,505.0	1,443.0
Proso Millet	570.0	605.0	515.0	
Rice	2,761.0	2,895.0	2,748.0	2,879.0
Rye	1,376.0	1,190.0	289.0	266.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	7,718.0	7,301.0	6,805.0	6,442.0
Sorghum for Silage			399.0	
Wheat, All	60,433.0	63,457.0	51,011.0	56,586.0
Winter	44,987.0	46,605.0	35,952.0	40,252.0
Durum	2,149.0	2,655.0	2,112.0	2,583.0
Other Spring	13,297.0	14,197.0	12,947.0	13,751.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,183.0	1,008.0	1,163.0	979.0
Cottonseed [3]				
Flaxseed	354.0	340.0	349.0	333.0
Mustard Seed	56.0	67.0	52.8	64.0
Peanuts	1,230.0	1,461.0	1,195.0	1,426.0
Rapeseed	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4
Safflower	180.0	191.0	172.0	183.0
Soybeans for Beans	63,631.0	74,783.0	62,820.0	73,341.0
Sunflower	2,068.0	2,164.0	2,009.5	2,062.5
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	10,827.2	9,246.0	10,489.1	7,848.9
Upland	10,535.0	9,044.0	10,201.0	7,655.0
Amer-Pima	292.2	202.0	288.1	193.9
Sugarbeets	1,268.8	1,092.1	1,246.8	1,051.8
Sugarcane			879.6	868.5
Tobacco			356.0	350.4
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	29.0	26.5	11.0	8.8
Dry Edible Beans	1,526.9	1,401.9	1,478.7	1,353.6
Dry Edible Peas	847.5	847.0	811.3	807.8
Lentils	303.0	279.0	295.0	272.0
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.4	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	0.1
Hops			30.9	39.3
Peppermint Oil			73.3	
Potatoes, All	1,148.6	1,057.3	1,129.7	1,040.4
Winter	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.0
Spring	72.8	69.2	70.2	67.7
Summer	53.7	48.0	51.3	45.5
Fall	1,010.6	929.1	996.7	916.2
Spearmint Oil			19.6	
Sweet Potatoes	100.6	104.1	97.5	100.8
Taro (HI) [4]			0.4	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Yield		Production	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	60.4	59.9	211,825	217,976
Corn for Grain	"	151.1	155.0	13,073,893	12,287,875
Corn for Silage	Tons	17.5		106,328	
Hay, All	"	2.44	2.45	150,304	147,955
Alfalfa	"	3.35	3.41	72,575	70,944
All Other	"	1.95	1.94	77,729	77,011
Oats	Bu	60.9	62.3	91,599	89,897
Proso Millet	"	32.3		16,615	
Rice [2]	Cwt	7,185	7,116	197,456	204,882
Rye	Bu	27.4		7,914	
Sorghum for Grain	"	74.2	63.7	504,993	410,134
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	15.6		6,206	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.5	43.5	2,066,722	2,462,418
Winter	"	42.2	46.6	1,515,989	1,874,857
Durum	"	33.9	33.5	71,686	86,573
Other Spring	"	37.0	36.4	479,047	500,988
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,250		1,453,830	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			6,588.7	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.9		5,904	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	603		31,826	
Peanuts	"	3,130	3,151	3,740,650	4,493,400
Rapeseed	"	1,300		1,300	
Safflower	"	1,215		208,995	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	41.2	40.5	2,585,207	2,972,577
Sunflower	Lbs	1,437		2,888,555	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	879	842	19,206.9	13,766.8
Upland [2]	"	864	831	18,355.1	13,245.0
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,419	1,292	851.8	521.8
Sugarbeets	Tons	25.6	24.1	31,912	25,319
Sugarcane	"	34.1	35.0	29,969	30,420
Tobacco	Lbs	2,191	2,271	779,899	796,009
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,155		127	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,716	1,786	25,371	24,172
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,960		15,903	
Lentils [2]	"	1,155		3,408	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			541	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,170		7,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	35,000	30,000	2,800	1,800
Hops	"	1,949	1,942	60,253.1	76,234.4
Peppermint Oil	"	93		6,794	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	397		448,407	
Winter	"	215	240	2,473	2,640
Spring	"	282	289	19,820	19,573
Summer	"	332	321	17,032	14,627
Fall	"	410		409,082	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	121		2,379	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	185		18,082	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2006-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Units	Production		
		2006	2007	2008
		1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
Citrus [2]				
Grapefruit	Tons	1,232	1,627	1,566
Lemons	"	980	798	722
Oranges [3]	"	9,021	7,626	10,182
Tangelos (FL)	"	63	56	68
Tangerines	"	417	361	490
Temples (FL) [3]	"	32		
Noncitrus				
Apples	1,000 Lbs	9,871.7	9,113.9	9,165.2
Apricots	Tons	44.5	88.5	86.8
Bananas (HI)	Lbs	20,000.0	19,700.0	
Grapes	Tons	6,377.2	7,018.0	7,195.1
Olives (CA)	"	23.5	132.5	65.0
Papayas (HI)	Lbs	28,700.0	33,400.0	
Peaches	Tons	1,010.1	1,128.7	1,093.9
Pears	"	842.0	873.0	821.8
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	198.0	83.0	120.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	21.5	12.1	18.8
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	Lbs	1,120,000	1,390,000	1,500,000
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	Tons	43.0	35.5	
Pecans (in-shell)	Lbs	207,300	385,305	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	Tons	346.0	325.0	
Maple Syrup	Gals	1,449	1,258	1,635

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2007-08 season.
[2] Production years are 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.
[3] Temples included in oranges beginning with the 2006-07 season.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,626,850	1,671,370	1,419,650	1,473,070
Corn for Grain [2]	37,878,980	35,198,720	35,022,680	32,087,870
Corn for Silage			2,456,870	
Hay, All [3]			24,939,020	24,459,060
Alfalfa			8,769,630	8,408,650
All Other			16,169,390	16,050,410
Oats	1,521,630	1,403,060	609,060	583,970
Proso Millet	230,670	244,840	208,420	
Rice	1,117,350	1,171,580	1,112,090	1,165,100
Rye	556,850	481,580	116,960	107,650
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,123,400	2,954,640	2,753,920	2,607,010
Sorghum for Silage			161,470	
Wheat, All [3]	24,456,630	25,680,410	20,643,640	22,899,790
Winter	18,205,790	18,860,580	14,549,410	16,289,580
Durum	869,680	1,074,450	854,710	1,045,310
Other Spring	5,381,160	5,745,380	5,239,520	5,564,890
Oilseeds				
Canola	478,750	407,930	470,650	396,190
Cottonseed [4]				
Flaxseed	143,260	137,590	141,240	134,760
Mustard Seed	22,660	27,110	21,370	25,900
Peanuts	497,770	591,250	483,600	577,090
Rapeseed	610	200	400	160
Safflower	72,840	77,300	69,610	74,060
Soybeans for Beans	25,750,830	30,263,930	25,422,630	29,680,370
Sunflower	836,900	875,750	813,220	834,670
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	4,381,660	3,741,760	4,244,830	3,176,370
Upland	4,263,410	3,660,020	4,128,240	3,097,900
Amer-Pima	118,250	81,750	116,590	78,470
Sugarbeets	513,470	441,960	504,570	425,650
Sugarcane			355,970	351,470
Tobacco			144,070	141,820
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	11,740	10,720	4,450	3,560
Dry Edible Beans	617,920	567,330	598,420	547,790
Dry Edible Peas	342,970	342,770	328,320	326,910
Lentils	122,620	112,910	119,380	110,080
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,590	
Ginger Root (HI)			30	20
Hops			12,510	15,890
Peppermint Oil			29,660	
Potatoes, All [3]	464,830	427,880	457,180	421,040
Winter	4,650	4,450	4,650	4,450
Spring	29,460	28,000	28,410	27,400
Summer	21,730	19,430	20,760	18,410
Fall	408,980	376,000	403,350	370,780
Spearmint Oil			7,930	
Sweet Potatoes	40,710	42,130	39,460	40,790
Taro (HI) [5]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

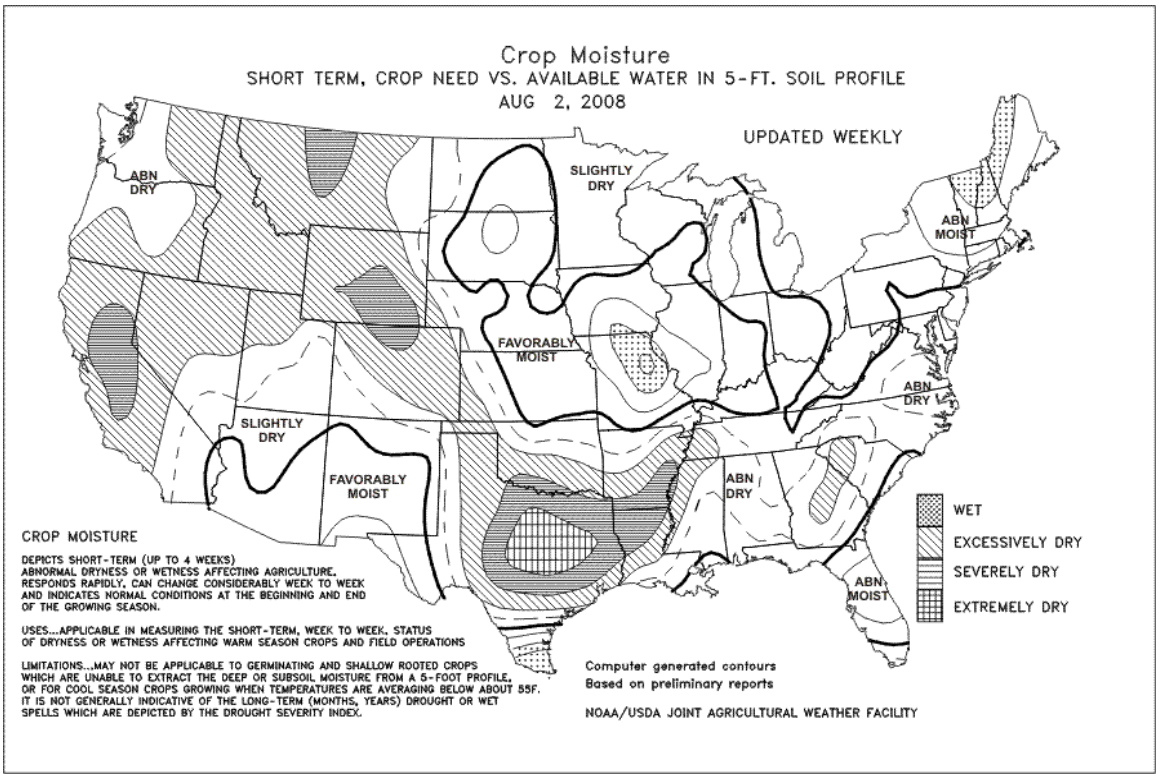
Crop	Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.25	3.22	4,611,940	4,745,870
Corn for Grain	9.48	9.73	332,092,180	312,126,400
Corn for Silage	39.26		96,459,140	
Hay, All [2]	5.47	5.49	136,353,500	134,222,520
Alfalfa	7.51	7.65	65,838,930	64,359,310
All Other	4.36	4.35	70,514,560	69,863,200
Oats	2.18	2.23	1,329,560	1,304,850
Proso Millet	1.81		376,820	
Rice	8.05	7.98	8,956,450	9,293,290
Rye	1.72		201,020	
Sorghum for Grain	4.66	4.00	12,827,410	10,417,880
Sorghum for Silage	34.87		5,629,990	
Wheat, All [2]	2.72	2.93	56,246,960	67,016,040
Winter	2.84	3.13	41,258,460	51,025,250
Durum	2.28	2.25	1,950,970	2,356,130
Other Spring	2.49	2.45	13,037,520	13,634,660
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.40		659,450	
Cottonseed [3]			5,977,170	
Flaxseed	1.06		149,970	
Mustard Seed	0.68		14,440	
Peanuts	3.51	3.53	1,696,730	2,038,170
Rapeseed	1.46		590	
Safflower	1.36		94,800	
Soybeans for Beans	2.77	2.73	70,357,800	80,900,290
Sunflower	1.61		1,310,230	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.99	0.94	4,181,810	2,997,370
Upland	0.97	0.93	3,996,350	2,883,760
Amer-Pima	1.59	1.45	185,460	113,610
Sugarbeets	57.38	53.96	28,950,080	22,969,010
Sugarcane	76.38	78.52	27,187,420	27,596,560
Tobacco	2.46	2.55	353,760	361,060
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.29		5,760	
Dry Edible Beans	1.92	2.00	1,150,810	1,096,420
Dry Edible Peas	2.20		721,350	
Lentils	1.29		154,580	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			24,540	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.31		3,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	39.23	33.63	1,270	820
Hops	2.18	2.18	27,330	34,580
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,080	
Potatoes, All [2]	44.49		20,339,400	
Winter	24.10	26.90	112,170	119,750
Spring	31.65	32.40	899,020	887,820
Summer	37.21	36.03	772,560	663,470
Fall	46.00		18,555,650	
Spearmint Oil	0.14		1,080	
Sweet Potatoes	20.79		820,190	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,810	

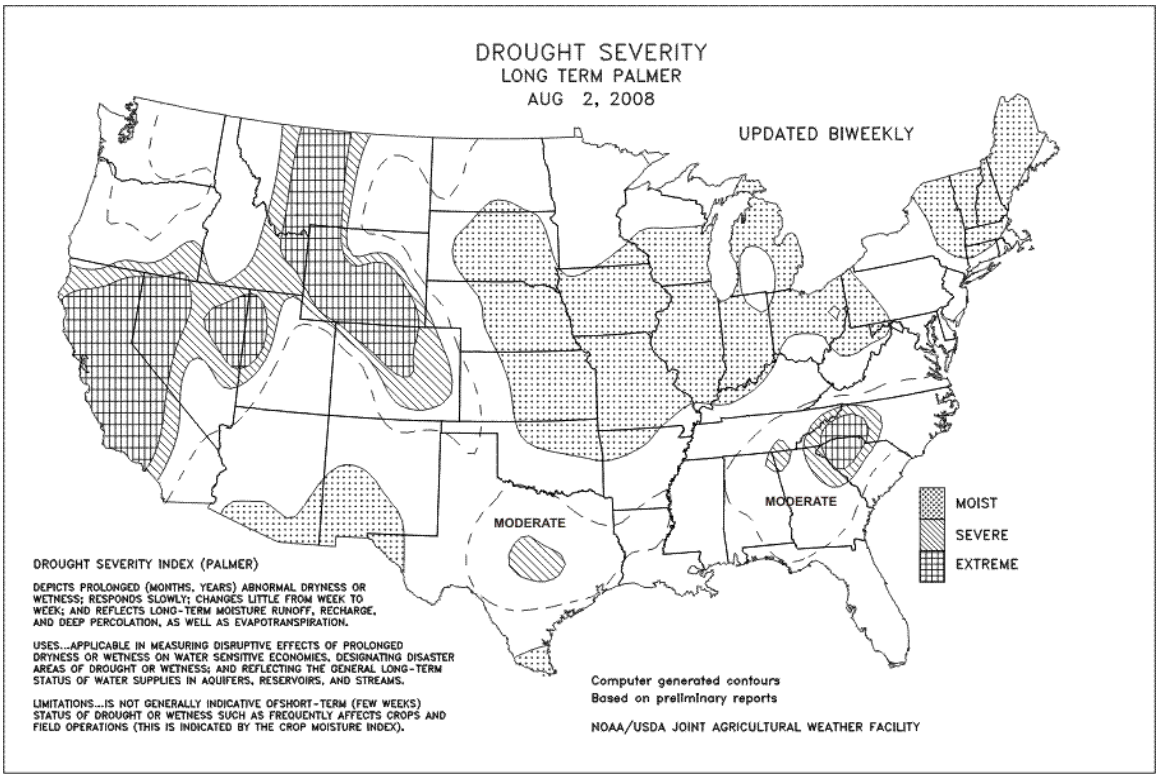
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 2006-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Production		
	2006	2007	2008
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*
Citrus [2]			
Grapefruit	1,117,650	1,475,990	1,420,650
Lemons	889,040	723,930	654,990
Oranges [3]	8,183,710	6,918,190	9,236,960
Tangelos (FL)	57,150	50,800	61,690
Tangerines	378,300	327,490	444,520
Temples (FL) [3]	29,030		
Noncitrus			
Apples	4,477,730	4,134,000	4,157,270
Apricots	40,350	80,250	78,780
Bananas (HI)	9,070	8,940	
Grapes	5,785,250	6,366,620	6,527,280
Olives (CA)	21,320	120,200	58,970
Papayas (HI)	13,020	15,150	
Peaches	916,370	1,023,980	992,320
Pears	763,880	791,930	745,480
Prunes, Dried (CA)	179,620	75,300	108,860
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	19,500	10,980	17,060
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA) (shelled)	508,020	630,490	680,390
Hazelnuts (OR) (in-shell)	39,010	32,210	
Pecans (in-shell)	94,030	174,770	
Walnuts (CA) (in-shell)	313,890	294,840	
Maple Syrup	7,240	6,290	8,170

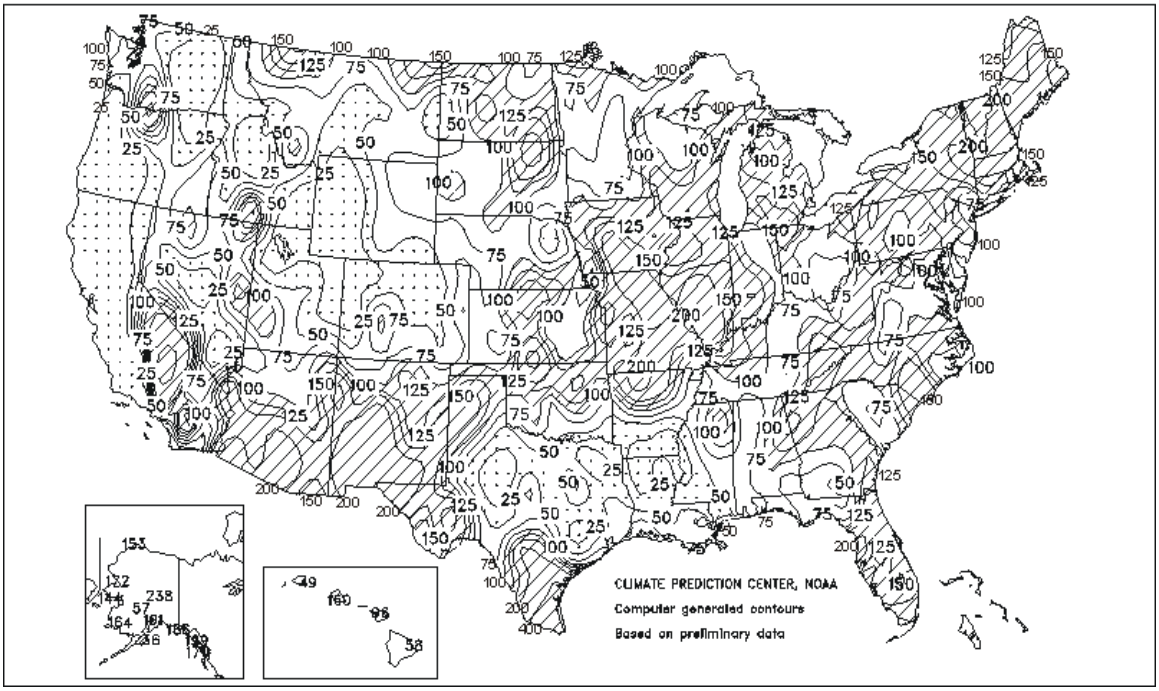
[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2007-08 season.
[2] Production years are 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.
[3] Temples included in oranges beginning with the 2006-07 season.


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 2, 2008
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
ABN MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
AUG 2, 2008
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MODERATE
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES. DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

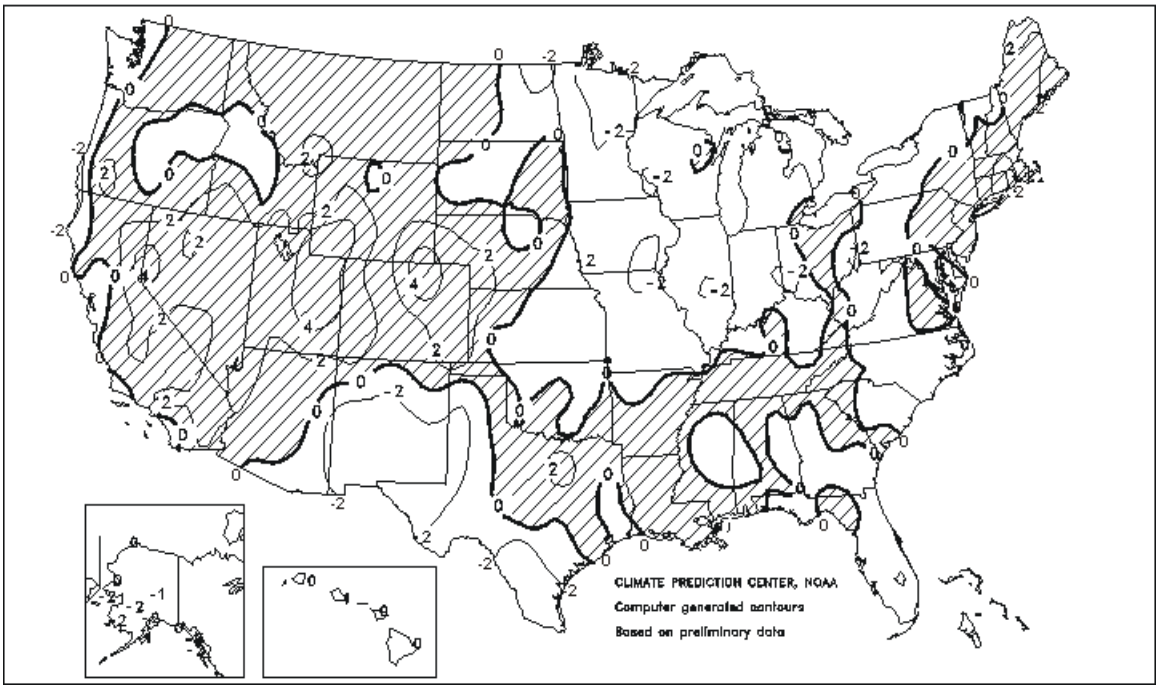
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2008



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2008



July Weather Summary

Abundant rainfall and near- to below-normal temperatures provided nearly ideal conditions for Midwestern corn and soybeans, much of which entered the reproductive stage of development during July. During the 5-week period from June 29 to August 3, nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of the nation's soybeans began to bloom, while 80 percent of the corn began to silk.

Meanwhile, intensifying heat across the South increased stress on pastures and summer crops. Locally heavy showers tempered the effects of late-month heat in the Southeast, but growing conditions deteriorated for rain-fed crops under a hot, dry weather regime from central and eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley.

Hurricane Dolly, which made landfall on July 23 on South Padre Island, Texas, as a low-end Category 2 storm with maximum sustained winds near 100 m.p.h., was the only tropical system to directly strike the U.S. during July. (Tropical Storm Cristobal grazed North Carolina's Outer Banks on July 20 with few impacts.) Despite rapidly weakening once inland, Dolly caused wind damage and triggered flash flooding across Deep South Texas, where as much as a foot of rain fell. After curving northward into New Mexico, Dolly's circulation lost its identity on July 28 while approaching the southern High Plains.

Despite locally heavy showers on the Plains, several areas remained very dry. In particular, developing or intensifying drought on the northern and central High Plains increased stress on pastures and summer crops. However, dryness in those same areas promoted small grain maturation and harvesting.

Elsewhere, heavy rain pounded much of Arizona and New Mexico, while hot, mostly dry weather covered much of the remainder of the West. Rainfall in New Mexico was further enhanced in late July as the remnants of Dolly were absorbed into the monsoon circulation. In contrast, some Northwestern small grains were adversely affected by drought, although dryness favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting. In northern California and parts of the Northwest, wildfires remained a period threat.

July Agricultural Summary

Most of the Corn Belt remained cooler than average throughout the month of July and the entire Corn Belt stayed within 4 degrees Fahrenheit of normal. On top of the excessive moisture received during the month of June, July brought up to 15 inches of rain to northeastern Missouri. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, up to 6 inches of rain were received. Early in the month, corn was silking on 6 percent of the acreage and was most active in Tennessee and Texas where 60 percent or more of the crop was silked. Major developmental delays were evident in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. As the month progressed, delays continued as excessive rains fell over much of the Corn Belt, on top of standing moisture. As of July 14, silking in Illinois was 50 points behind the 5-year average. More rain was received in the western Corn Belt during the week ending July 21, leading to additional delays. Nationwide, silking was behind in all States except Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania on July 28. By month's end, 83 percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 8 points behind the 5-year average. On July 28, only 7 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 12 points behind the 5-year average pace. During the last week of the month the crop progressed to 17 percent in the dough stage, 15 points behind the 5-year average. Corn condition was rated 62 percent good to excellent early in the month and improved to 66 percent by the end of the month.

Most of the sorghum producing area remained within 6 degrees Fahrenheit of normal during the month of July. Temperatures ranged from 75 to 85 degrees over much of the area, but were greater than 100 degrees in southern California and Arizona. Sorghum planting was nearly complete on July 7, the same as last year and normal. Coloring occurred on 17 percent of the acreage by July 7, seven points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Development to the coloring stage was evident in Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas by the end of the second week in July. By month's end, 30 percent of the crop had developed to the coloring stage, near the average. Sorghum heading was significantly behind the 5-year average in Arkansas early in the month but was 20 points ahead of normal in Louisiana. By the end of the month, 51 percent of the crop was headed, only 9 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the crop was mature at the end of the month, ahead of the normal pace. The condition of the crop was rated 51 percent good to excellent.

Oat heading reached 81 percent by July 7, thirteen points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Heading was delayed in all producing States, except Ohio, where progress was the same as last year and 3 points ahead

of normal. By the third week in July, the crop was completely headed. Harvest was nearly complete in Texas early in the month and had just begun in Iowa. By July 21, producers had harvested 12 percent of the acreage Nationwide, which was 11 and 7 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Nebraska's harvest was 33 points behind the normal pace. By the end of the month, 34 percent of the oats were harvested, 18 points behind the average. Oat condition was rated 57 percent good to excellent at the end of the month.

Early in the month, at least half of the acreage in all barley States except Idaho and Montana had reached the heading stage. Development was delayed in all States when compared with normal; however rapid development occurred during the first week in July. By July 21, barley heading was nearly complete at 93 percent, 5 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest activities were 8 percent complete by the end of the month, 12 points behind the 5-year average. Condition ratings declined every week from the beginning of July, finishing the month with 53 percent of the crop rated good to excellent.

More than half of the winter wheat crop was harvested by July 7, one point behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in all States except California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas were harvesting behind the normal pace. By July 14, harvest was complete in Arkansas and North Carolina. Delays continued in the majority of the States, with major delays in Colorado and Nebraska. By month's end, 86 percent of the crop had been harvested, 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Heading of spring wheat reached 58 percent by July 7, behind both last year and the 5-year average in all States. During the first week of July, there was significant development in Minnesota and the Dakotas. By July 21, heading was nearly complete and delays were no longer evident except in Idaho, Minnesota, and Montana. Spring wheat harvest was just getting underway by July 28, with activity limited to North Dakota and Washington. Harvest was well behind normal in South Dakota where harvest had not begun by July 28, however 9 percent of the crop was harvested by August 3. Nationally, 6 percent of the crop was harvested by month's end, 17 points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. The condition of spring wheat was rated 56 percent good to excellent at the end of the month.

Rice was only heading in Louisiana and Texas early in the month. Nationally, it was 8 percent complete by July 7, behind both last year and normal by 3 points. As the month progressed, delays continued in all rice producing States. With 17 percent of the crop at or beyond heading by July 21, development was 11 and 9 points behind last year and normal, respectively. By month's end, 39 percent was headed, 22 points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Rice condition ratings remained relatively steady during the month, with 71 percent rated good to excellent at month's end.

Soybean development remained behind normal due to excessive moisture in the Corn Belt. Blooming progress was behind normal throughout the entire month. By mid-month, only 26 percent of the crop had bloomed, 28 points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Rain continued into the last week of the month with some portions of Missouri receiving more than 4 inches during that time. Seventy-eight percent of the soybean acreage was at or beyond the blooming stage by the end of the month, 12 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Setting of pods was also delayed with only 37 percent of the pods being set by the end of the month. Pod-setting was delayed in all States except Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Condition of the crop was rated 63 percent good to excellent at the end of the month, up from the 58 percent rating at the beginning of the month.

Peanut development remained near normal the entire month as average or very near average temperatures were reported throughout the growing region. By the end of the first week of July, 42 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 15 points ahead of a year ago and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, 89 percent of the peanut acreage had reached the pegging stage, 4 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Condition of the crop was rated 49 percent good to excellent near the first of the month and finished the month with 60 percent of the crop rated good to excellent.

The cotton crop development trailed the normal pace throughout most of July. Ninety-two percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by month's end, 1 point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Boll setting also trailed the normal pace throughout the month. On August 3, sixty-seven percent of the acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the normal pace. Near normal to slightly above normal temperatures were reported throughout the cotton growing States.

Crop Comments

Corn: Corn planted area for all purposes, at 87.0 million acres, is down 350,000 acres from June and 7 percent below last year. Despite the decrease, planted acreage is the second highest since 1946, behind last year. Growers expect to harvest 79.3 million acres for grain, up 350,000 acres from June but 8 percent lower than last year. If realized, this would be the second highest area harvested for grain since 1944, behind last year.

The August 1 corn objective yield data indicate an increase in the average number of stalks per acre from a year ago for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin). Record high stalk counts are forecast in all objective yield States, except Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

As of August 3, sixty-six percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition in the 18 major corn producing States, up 10 percentage points from a year ago. Regionally, crop conditions were better than last year in the northern and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and northern half of the Atlantic Coast where frequent precipitation this spring and early summer contrasted with extremely dry conditions last year. Crop conditions were worse than last year in the southern half of the Great Plains and the Carolinas as hot, mostly dry weather stressed the crop. Although crop conditions improved during July, they continued to lag last year across the southern Corn Belt due to the excessively wet, cool conditions throughout the early growing season.

Corn planting was delayed across much of the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and the northern half of the Great Plains by frequent precipitation and cool temperatures during March and April. Mostly dry, but cool conditions during late April and early May allowed fieldwork to slowly resume. By May 4, corn planting was 27 percent complete, 32 points behind the average pace. Despite intermittent showers and below normal temperatures, producers made rapid progress during May, and by June 1, planting was 95 percent complete, down 3 points from normal.

Meanwhile, cool temperatures continued to slow corn emergence and development across the Midwest and Great Plains. The crop was 26 percent emerged on May 18, thirty points behind average. All States were behind normal except Colorado, Michigan, and North Carolina. The Mississippi Valley was furthest behind, ranging from 39 points behind normal in Iowa to 51 points behind in Missouri.

Heavy showers across much of the Corn Belt and northern half of the Great Plains during early June halted final corn planting operations and caused lowland and river flooding. Severe flooding continued during the second week of June as rainfall persisted across the upper and middle Mississippi Valleys and eastern Corn Belt. Rising rivers threatened many Midwestern dams and levees and submerged large areas of farmland. Rains subsided by mid-June, however, high water continued to strain levees across the middle Mississippi Valley as flood waters drained into the Mississippi River.

Several storm systems moved across the Midwest in late June and early July, maintaining excessively wet conditions in some areas. However, by mid-July, very warm, mostly dry weather returned to the Midwest, alleviating flooding and promoting rapid corn growth. Pockets of excessive wetness persisted in lowland areas, but for the most part, significant flooding had subsided.

Despite the return of warmer weather, the crop continued to develop behind normal due to the wet, cool spring conditions and slow early season planting pace. On July 20, thirty-four percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, 26 points behind normal. Silking was behind normal in all States except Colorado, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, and 30 or more points behind normal in the upper and middle Mississippi Valley.

Scattered showers in late July and early August provided beneficial moisture to the northwest Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, but maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture for corn in the middle Mississippi Valley. However, very warm weather in the Midwest and northern Great Plains promoted rapid corn growth. On August 3, seventeen percent of the corn crop had reached the dough stage or beyond, 15 percentage points behind normal. Missouri was 39 points behind normal while Indiana and Illinois where each 27 points behind.

Sorghum: Production is forecast at 410 million bushels, down 19 percent from last year. Expected area for harvest as grain is forecast at 6.44 million acres, down 5 percent from 2007. Based on August 1 conditions, yield is forecast at 63.7 bushels per acre, down 10.5 bushels from last year. In Kansas, the top producing State, yields are expected to

decrease 9 bushels per acre, while in Texas, the second leading State in sorghum production, yields are expected to decrease 14 bushels per acre.

Sorghum developed near the normal pace throughout the growing region and was 51 percent headed, 30 percent coloring, and 22 percent mature as of August 3. Adequate to abundant precipitation throughout the major producing States aided the crop, although extreme heat in the southern growing areas hampered development and yields. As of August 3, fifty percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was rated good to excellent, compared with 68 percent a year earlier.

Oats: Production is forecast at 89.9 million bushels, 3 percent below the July 1 forecast and 2 percent below last year's record low 91.6 million bushels. Based on conditions as of August 1, the yield is forecast at 62.3 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from last month's forecast but up 1.4 bushels from 2007. Compared with July 1, yields are forecast to be unchanged or lower in 13 of the major producing States. Expected area to be harvested as grain or seed is 1.44 million acres, down 4 percent from last year.

Overall, crop development has been slower than normal with only 34 percent of the crop harvested by August 3, compared with 62 percent last year. As of August 3, fifty-seven percent of the oat crop in the 9 major producing States was rated good to excellent, below the 63 percent reported last year.

Barley: Production for 2008 is forecast at 218 million bushels, virtually unchanged from last month and 3 percent above 2007. Based on conditions as of August 1, the average yield for the U.S. is forecast at 59.9 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from July but down 0.5 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested as grain or seed, at 3.64 million acres, is up 4 percent from 2007. The top 3 producing States are expected to produce 68 percent of the Nation's barley crop.

Harvest across the northern United States, from Minnesota to Washington, progressed behind normal. As of the week ending August 3, barley was 8 percent harvested, behind the 5-year average of 20 percent. Barley crop condition for the week ending August 3 was rated 53 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent for the same week last year.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.87 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and up 24 percent from 2007. Based on August 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and 4.4 bushels above last year. Expected grain area totals 40.3 million acres, up 12 percent from last year but unchanged from last month. Harvest in the 18 major producing States was 86 percent complete by August 3. This was 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Harvest was virtually complete by the end of July in all Hard Red Winter States except Montana. Yield forecasts were unchanged from last month in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Forecasted yields in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota increased from last month. In Montana, crop development continued at a more rapid pace due to hot and dry weather during the month of July, however the slow crop development early in the crop year has resulted in the development being behind all season. Harvest in Montana was 46 points behind normal as of August 3.

Harvest in the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area was virtually complete by the end of July. Yields across the region continued to be at or above last year's level when yields in the region were reduced due to an early April freeze. Many States in the region are forecasting record yields.

Yield forecasts in the Pacific Northwest (PNW) States are at or below the previous month's level. Crop development in the region lagged behind normal as a result of the cool spring, however dry conditions along with warm temperatures have reduced yield potential in Oregon and Washington.

Durum Wheat: Production is forecast at 86.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from the previous month but 21 percent above 2007. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.5 bushels per acre, 1.3 bushels less than last month and 0.4 bushel below last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.58 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 22 percent from last year.

The yield forecast is down from last month in North Dakota. Crop condition ratings are down from the previous month in both Montana and North Dakota due to hot and dry conditions during the month of July. Crop development progress

was at normal in both States, while harvest progress was at the 5-year average in North Dakota but slightly behind normal in Montana. With harvest complete in California and Arizona, yields remain unchanged from last month

Other Spring Wheat: Production is forecast at 501 million bushels, down 1 percent from July but up 5 percent from 2007. The U.S. yield is forecast at 36.4 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month and 0.6 bushel below last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.8 million acres, up 6 percent from last year. Harvest in the 6 major producing States was 6 percent complete by August 3. This was 17 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind normal.

Harvest was behind normal in all States. Cooler than normal growing conditions throughout the early part of the growing season kept crop development behind normal for all States, however hot dry conditions during July accelerated development in Idaho, Oregon and Montana. Forecasted yields in North Dakota and Minnesota were unchanged from last month. In South Dakota, timely rains resulted in a 1 bushel increase in forecasted yield from last month.

Peanuts: Production is forecast at 4.49 billion pounds, up 20 percent from last year's crop and up 30 percent from 2006. Area for harvest is expected to total 1.43 million acres, unchanged from June but up 19 percent from 2007. Yields are expected to average 3,151 pounds per acre, 21 pounds per acre above last year. Planted acres, at 1.46 million, are unchanged from the June estimate but 19 percent above 2007.

Production in the Southeast States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) is expected to total 3.19 billion pounds, up 23 percent from last year's level. Yields in the region are expected to average 3,036 pounds per acre, 47 pounds above 2007. Yields are higher than last year in Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina, while Georgia and Mississippi yields are slightly lower. Despite dry conditions early in the growing season, Florida's forecasted yield of 3,200 pounds per acre is 500 pounds above the 2007 average. Beneficial rains in July have helped improve overall crop conditions in the State. As of August 3, eighty-four percent of Florida's acreage was rated in good to excellent condition while other States in the region rated the acreage in mostly fair to good condition. Expected area for harvest in the region, at 1.05 million acres, is up 21 percent from last year. As of August 3, the percent of peanut acreage pegging was ahead of last year and within 5 percentage points of the five-year average in all regional States.

Virginia-North Carolina production is forecast at 328 million pounds, up 6 percent from last year. Yield is forecast at 2,900 pounds per acre, up 119 pounds from the previous year. Area for harvest is expected to total 113,000 acres, up 2 percent from 2007. As of August 3, eighty-four percent of the peanut acreage was pegging in Virginia, slightly behind the same time last year but identical to the five-year average. Ninety-seven percent of North Carolina's acreage was pegging, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the five-year average.

Southwest peanut production (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to total 978 million pounds, up 18 percent from 2007. Yields are expected to average 3,717 pounds per acre for the region, 168 pounds below last year's level. The expected area for harvest, at 263,000 acres, is up 23 percent from 2007. As of August 3, peanuts pegging in Oklahoma was at 92 percent, slightly behind both last year and the five-year average. Texas, at 88 percent pegging, was slightly ahead of last year and the five-year average.

Rice: Production is forecast at 205 million cwt, up 4 percent from 2007 and up 6 percent from 2006. Area for harvest is expected to total 2.88 million acres, unchanged from June but up 5 percent from last year. Rice planted area, at 2.90 million acres, is also unchanged from the June estimate. The U.S. yield is forecast at 7,116 pounds per acre, down 69 pounds from the 2007 record U.S. yield of 7,185, but would be the second highest yield on record if realized. Record yields are forecast in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, while Louisiana and Mississippi yields are expected to be the second highest on record. The steady increase in U.S. rice yields seen over the last decade is due to improved cropping practices and the introduction of higher yielding varieties

As of August 3, thirty-nine percent of the U.S. acreage was headed, compared with 61 percent at the same time last year and 59 percent for the five-year average. Crop development in both Arkansas and Mississippi is well behind normal due to planting delays this past spring caused by wet field conditions. Development in Texas and Louisiana is on pace with the five-year average as growers had nearly ideal planting conditions in the spring. Seventy-one percent of the U.S. acreage was rated in good to excellent condition as of August 3, compared with 73 percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Soybeans: Area planted, at 74.8 million acres, is up less than 1 percent from June and up 18 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 73.3 million acres, up 2 percent from June and up 17 percent from 2007. Planted and harvested area, if realized, will both be the third largest on record.

As of August 3, sixty-three percent of the U.S. soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same week in 2007. Good to excellent ratings increased during July by more than 10 points in Illinois, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, the largest decline in condition ratings during the month occurred in Tennessee, where dry weather during July led to a decrease in the percent rated good to excellent of 29 points. Yields are forecast below 2007 levels in Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and across the northern and central Great Plains.

Soybean planting began slowly as wet, cool weather during April across most of the major growing areas delayed progress. Heavy rains during early May continued to delay planting progress, but conditions did improve during the latter part of the month. As of June 1, only 69 percent of intended soybeans had been planted, 12 points behind the 5-year average, as all States except Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota were at or behind normal. Planting was delayed further by flooding rains in parts of the Corn Belt in early June, but beneficial conditions during the remainder of June allowed planting to reach 95 percent complete by June 29. Due to the late planting, emergence of the crop progressed behind normal throughout the month. As of June 29, plant emergence was at 90 percent, 6 points behind normal. Emergence was the farthest behind in Missouri, where only 61 percent of the crop had emerged by the end of June, 32 points behind the 5-year average. In general, the U.S. crop progressed well during July, but blooming and pod setting remained behind the normal pace due to the late start. By August 3, seventy-eight percent of the Nation's crop was blooming, 12 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Thirty-seven percent of the acreage was setting pods by August 3, compared with last year's 64 percent and the 5-year average of 58 percent. The percentage of the crop setting pods was behind normal in all States except Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Cotton: Upland cotton growers planted 9.04 million acres, unchanged from the June estimate but down 14 percent from a year ago. Growers expected to harvest 7.66 million acres, down 25 percent from last year. American-Pima cotton producers planted 202,000 acres, down 31 percent from last year. Expected harvested area, at 193,900 acres, is down 33 percent from last year.

Producers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) finished planting in late June. Crop development was ahead of normal in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina where several weeks of high daytime temperature and cool nights aided crop development. In North Carolina and Virginia, the acreage setting bolls was behind last year and normal. Throughout the region, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Upland growers in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee) finished planting by the middle of June, later than normal. Due to the later planted crop, development was slightly behind normal during the early part of the summer. However, in July, hot, dry weather dominated the region allowing the crop to begin to progress normally. The crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

Planting was complete in Texas by mid-June. In the Panhandle, continual heat allowed the crop to develop ahead of normal and ahead of last year's late blooming crop. The crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition. In South Texas, harvest was underway by late July. During the last week of July, Hurricane Dolly hit South Texas bringing heavy rains and 100 mph winds, delaying harvest progress. Texas producers have abandoned 1.30 million of the 4.70 million acres planted due to adverse weather conditions throughout the State. In Oklahoma and Kansas, the crop received beneficial rains in mid-July and was reported to be in mostly fair to good condition. The crop is developing slightly behind normal.

Upland cotton planting in California was complete by mid-May. The crop is developing slightly ahead of normal and was rated in mostly good to excellent condition. In the Desert Southwest, the crop was rated in mostly fair to good condition and developing slightly behind normal.

American-Pima production is forecast at 521,800 bales, down 39 percent from last year's record high production. The U.S. yield is forecast at 1,292 pounds per harvested acre, down 127 pounds from last year. California growers expect to harvest 480,000 bales, down 39 percent from last year's record high. The crop is progressing normally throughout Arizona and California and is reported in fair to good condition.

Ginnings totaled 13,050 running bales prior to August 1. Last year bales ginned prior to August was not published to avoid disclosing individual data. Running bales ginned in comparison to 2006 was 23,250 running bales ginned.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 24.2 million cwt for 2008, down 5 percent from last year and down slightly from 2006. Planted and harvested area increased from the June *Acreage* report. Planted area is forecast at 1.40 million acres, a slight increase from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from 2007. Harvested area is forecast at 1.35 million acres, 1 percent above the last forecast but 8 percent below the previous year's harvested acreage. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,786 pounds per acre, an increase of 70 pounds from 2007 and 209 pounds above the 2006 yield. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record for the U.S.

Production is expected to be lower in 11 of the 18 producing States, primarily due to reduced acreage. If realized, North Dakota and Wyoming will have their highest dry bean yields on record, at 1,650 and 2,360 pounds per acre, respectively.

In North Dakota, as of August 3, the dry bean crop was rated 65 percent good to excellent, compared to 70 percent from the previous year. Soil moisture supplies in the dry edible bean growing area were mostly adequate and crop development was behind normal due to below normal temperatures. In Michigan, the crop condition was rated 61 percent good to excellent as of August 3, compared to 42 percent from the comparable week in 2007. Excessive rains continued after emergence, causing abandonment of some fields and reduced yield projections in others. The crop condition in Minnesota was rated 72 percent good to excellent as of August 3 with the dry bean growing area experiencing cooler than normal temperatures and above normal precipitation. In Nebraska, the dry bean crop condition was rated 57 percent good to excellent, compared to last year's 70 percent rating, while pod setting was at 37 percent, ahead of last year's 26 percent, but behind the normal of 40 percent.

The pinto bean planted area, which is 41 percent of total dry bean area planted, is down 17 percent from 2007, while navy beans, at 18 percent of the total planted acres, are up 11 percent. Black bean planted area, at 11 percent of the total, is down 10 percent from last year. Chickpeas, both large and small, make up 6 percent of the total area planted and have decreased by 31 percent from 2007. Great northern and dark red kidney beans area planted increased 26 percent and 23 percent from last year, respectively, and they constitute 5 and 4 percent of total acres planted. All other classes each make up less than 3 percent of the total dry bean area planted.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures: Production is forecast at 70.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 3.41 tons per acre, slightly higher than the 3.35 tons from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 20.8 million acres, unchanged from June but 4 percent below the previous year's acreage.

Yields are forecast to be above last year across the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee Valley due to good moisture supplies. California, Nevada Utah, and Colorado yields are expected to be slightly lower than last year, however Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming's yields are expected to be slightly higher.

Other Hay: Production is forecast at 77.0 million tons, down 1 percent from last year. Based on August 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.94 tons, down slightly from last year. Harvested area, at 39.7 million acres, is unchanged from June but down 1 percent from the previous year.

Abundant moisture in the Corn Belt and eastern portions of the U.S. increased yields from last year. Yields are within 1 ton of last year in all States except Texas where moisture deficiencies have reduced yields by 1.2 tons per acre.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco production for 2008 is forecast at 796 million pounds, up 2 percent from 2007 and 9 percent above 2006. Area harvested is forecast at 350,440 acres, 2 percent below last year. Yields for 2008 are expected to average 2,271 pounds per acre, 80 pounds greater than 2007.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 504 million pounds, virtually unchanged from the previous forecast and 2007. Growers plan to harvest 222,000 acres in 2008, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but virtually unchanged from last year. Yields are expected to average 2,268 pounds per acre, down 8 pounds from the July 1 forecast but 9 pounds greater than a year ago. Growers in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured tobacco State, expect production to total 380 million pounds, up 1 percent from 2007. Most States expect yields similar to a year ago

due to dry conditions. In Georgia, yields are expected to increase 300 pounds from 2007 due to improved soil moisture condition and lower disease pressure.

Burley production is expected to total 200 million pounds, 4 percent below a year ago. Burley growers plan to harvest 96,450 acres, down 9 percent from 2007. If realized, this will be the lowest burley tobacco acreage on record. The previous low of 100,150 acres was in 2005, the first year after the tobacco buyout eliminated quotas. Yields are expected to average 2,071 pounds per acre, up 120 pounds from last year. Growers in Kentucky, the leading burley State, expect production to total 145 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year ago. Acreage has decreased from a year ago in all States except Tennessee, leading to a decrease in production. While growing conditions have improved from a year ago in Kentucky and Tennessee, adverse weather in North Carolina and Missouri has significantly lowered yields.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to total 56.4 million pounds, up 35 percent from 2007. Growers plan to harvest 16,900 acres, 16 percent above a year ago. The expected average yield is 3,337 pounds per acre, up 482 pounds from the previous year. Growing conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee have improved significantly over last year's drought-like weather.

Southern Maryland Belt tobacco production in Pennsylvania is expected to total 4.40 million pounds, up 90 percent from 2007. A total of 2,000 acres is expected to be harvested, up 82 percent from a year ago. Average yields, at 2,200 pounds per acre, are expected to increase 100 pounds from last year.

Dark air-cured tobacco is expected to total 21.2 million pounds, up 58 percent from 2007. Growers plan to harvest 7,200 acres, 45 percent greater than last year. Yields are expected to average 2,950 pounds per acre, up 244 pounds from a year ago. Many growers in Kentucky have shifted their acreage from burley to the dark tobacco types in expectation of higher prices.

All Cigar type production is expected to total 10.7 million pounds, down 5 percent from last year. Growers of cigar type tobacco plan to harvest 5,890 acres, down 2 percent above a year ago. Overall yield is expected to average 1,816 pounds per acre, down 57 pounds from 2007.

Sugarbeets: Production of sugarbeets in 2008 is forecast at 25.3 million tons, down 21 percent from last year and 26 percent below 2006. Production forecasts are down from last year in all estimating States. Growers expect to harvest 1.05 million acres in 2008, up 2 percent from the June forecast but 16 percent lower than last year. The yield forecast, at 24.1 tons per acre, is down 1.5 tons from 2007. Expected yields are lower than last year in all estimating States except Michigan and Wyoming.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2008 is forecast at 30.4 million tons, up 2 percent from last year. Expected production increases in Florida, Hawaii, and Texas more than offset a projected decrease in Louisiana. Producers intend to harvest 868,500 acres for sugar and seed during the 2008 crop year, down 3,000 acres from the June forecast and 11,100 acres below last year. Expected yield is estimated at 35.0 tons per acre, up 0.9 ton from last year.

Prunes and Plums: Production in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 18,800 tons, up 55 percent from last year but 13 percent lower than 2006. Oregon's forecast, at 9,000 tons, is 200 percent above last year but 14 percent below 2006. Orchards on the western part of Oregon have rebounded from last year's devastating growing season, thereby accounting for much of the increase in production. Orchards along the Washington border have also increased their yields from last year. Washington's production is forecast at 4,800 tons, up 14 percent from 2007 but 11 percent below the 2006 level. The increased yields in Washington plum and prune orchards are due to a recovery from a poor 2007 growing season. While a mid-April freeze and poor pollination were expected to decrease production, most orchards are unaffected. The Idaho forecast is 2,700 tons, up 50 percent from 2007 and 35 percent from 2006. Idaho orchards increased their yields and rebounded from a poor 2007 growing season. Furthermore, most Idaho prune and plum orchards did not suffer damages from spring freezes and a July hailstorm. Michigan's production is forecast at 2,300 tons, down 26 percent from 2007 and 36 percent from 2006. Michigan orchards suffered from multiple spring freezes, poor pollination during bloom, and a summer hailstorm.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.35 million pounds for June 2008, down 16 percent from May but 8 percent higher than a year ago. Total area in crop for June is estimated at 2,040 acres, up 1 percent from

May and 7 percent higher than June 2007. Harvested area totaled 1,330 acres, down 7 percent from the previous month but 11 percent higher than June 2007. Hot, dry weather continued into June. Sporadic flowering and smaller fruit appeared in orchards located in dry areas with poor soil quality. Growers in some locations reported an increase in pest infestation, primarily mealy bugs.

Hops: Hop production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 76.2 million pounds for 2008, up 27 percent from last year and 32 percent more than the 2006 crop. Area strung for harvest, at 39,263 acres, is also 27 percent more than 2007. Yield is estimated at 1,942 pounds per acre for the Pacific Northwest, 7 pounds less than 2007.

Washington's yield is forecast at 2,020 pounds per acre for the 2008 crop, 29 pounds less than last year. Oregon's yield is forecast at 1,760 pounds per acre, down 51 pounds from 2007. In Idaho, yields are expected to average 1,630 pounds per acre, 213 pounds higher than a year ago. All three states are forecasting increases in total production from the 2007 crop.

This year's hop crop is mostly good. Weather conditions have been fairly good with adequate water supplies. There was some mildew pressure this season, but growers have been more aggressive in their control efforts. Pressure from mites has been fairly mild this year. Aphids are starting to emerge but can be adequately controlled. Harvest is expected to be underway by mid to late August. The concentrations of both aromas and alphas are mostly average at this time. With newly planted acreage higher than normal, baby hop yields could be a factor in this year's production. Reports are indicating mixed expectations for baby hops with one third excellent, one third good, and one third less than average.

Olives: The 2008 California olive crop is forecast at 65,000 tons, down 51 percent from last year's crop of 132,500 tons. Unfavorable weather conditions have contributed to the light crop, including lack of rain during the spring months which caused water stress in some growing areas. Erratic temperature swings and high winds during the bloom period also left many trees with a spotty set. The Manzanillo and Sevillano varieties are expected to account for approximately 78 percent and 11 percent of total production, respectively. All other varieties account for the remainder.

Peaches: The August 2008 forecast of U.S. peach production is 1.09 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and 3 percent below 2007.

South Carolina's forecast, at 52,000 tons, is down 3,000 tons from the July 1 forecast but over four times above last season's frost damaged crop. Crop condition has decreased slightly since July 1 as producers have reported more cold injury from spring freezing temperatures and smaller sizing caused by recent year's drought-like conditions. New Jersey's production remained unchanged from the July 1 forecast but increased 6 percent from last season's estimate. Many growers reported heat-stressed trees and accelerated maturity of peaches, however early varieties were generally reported as good in spite of high temperatures. Pennsylvania growers reported adequate rain, good fruit size and overall favorable conditions. Forecasted production is up 7 percent from July 1 and 27 percent above 2007.

In Washington, many growers reported frost damage and pollination problems due to cold, windy weather. Forecasted production remains unchanged from July 1 but is down 8 percent from a year ago. Michigan's crop weathered multiple freeze events during the spring, a hail storm during the summer, and poor pollination throughout the development stages. Forecasted production has declined 12 percent from a month ago and 32 percent from last season.

The U.S. Freestone crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 713,850 tons, down less than 1 percent from last month but 14 percent above last year. The California Freestone forecast, which is carried forward from July 1, at 430,000 tons, is down 4 percent from 2007 but 22 percent above the 2006 crop.

California's Clingstone forecast, also carried forward from July 1, is 380,000 tons, down 24 percent from last season but 6 percent above 2006.

Apples: The initial 2008 U.S. apple production forecast is set at 9.17 billion pounds, slightly more than the 2007 crop year and down 7 percent from 2006. Multiple spring freezes and summer hailstorms damaged orchards across the nation, however, trees in most areas of the U.S. experienced a recovery from the devastating growing weather in 2007.

Production in the Western States (AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, UT, and WA) is forecast at 5.99 billion pounds, up 4 percent

from 2007 but down 3 percent from 2006. Washington production, which makes up 59 percent of the U.S. total, is forecast at 5.40 billion pounds, up 4 percent from 2007 but down 3 percent from 2006. Most Washington orchards rebounded from the poor 2007 growing year. Furthermore, the frost occurrence did not affect bloom in the later maturing varieties. However, the late spring is expected to delay maturity and reduce sizing of the Red Delicious and Gala varieties. Oregon's apple production forecast is set at 170 million pounds, up 26 percent from 2007 and up 13 percent from 2006. Yields increased in both the Washington-Oregon border and the western part of the State as growers recouped production losses from the 2007 crop year. Furthermore, the late-maturing varieties, which are most of Oregon's apples, avoided the adverse spring weather. Apple production in California is forecast at 320 million pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from 2007 and a decrease of 10 percent from 2006. An April frost and declining bearing acreage contributed to the reduced yields from 2007.

Production in the Eastern States (CT, GA, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, and WV) is forecast at 2.29 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 2007 and down 6 percent from 2006. The apple forecast in New York, at 1.15 billion pounds, is 12 percent less than the 2007 estimate and down 9 percent from 2006. From Lake Ontario through the Hudson Valley, summer hailstorms wrecked apple production. Hudson Valley growers reported good apple size but poor quality, with most apples expected to go for processing. Pennsylvania's forecast, at 400 million pounds, is 15 percent lower than both 2007 and 2006. Continuous wet weather increased the incidence of insects and disease throughout the State. Despite good sizing for this time of year, quality is expected to be low. Virginia's forecast of 230 million pounds is up 7 percent from the 2007 estimate and 5 percent higher than 2006. Excellent growing weather during bud and bloom development has increased expectations of high yields. A mild winter and adequate summer precipitation have bolstered improved production levels. The apple forecast in North Carolina of 165 million pounds represents an increase of 175 percent from the freeze-affected crop of 2007 but a decrease of 5 percent from 2006. Most of the crop has recovered, however a drought in the mountain region has tempered expectations of a higher crop. Apple production in the rest of southern and Appalachian States returned to historic levels as orchards there also recovered from the 2007 spring freeze.

The production forecast for the Central States (IL, IN, IA, KY, MI, MN, MO, OH, TN, and WI) is set at 884 million pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from 2007 and 30 percent below 2006. Michigan's production forecast is 540 million pounds, down 30 percent from 2007 and 39 percent below 2006. Late spring frosts damaged buds and blossoms throughout the State, and hailstorms further reduced yields in the Grand Rapids growing area. The crop is expected to mature on time. Ohio apple production is forecast at 95 million pounds, up 71 percent from 2007 but down 7 percent from 2006. While hot and dry summer weather has reduced expectations of a record harvest, most orchards have shown a recovery from the 2007 frost. Wisconsin's production forecast is set at 55 million pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from last year and 15 percent from 2006. A cool, late spring, along with increased scab and insect problems from this year's wet weather, has contributed to decreased yields in the northern and east central parts of the State. Growers in the western part of Wisconsin reported good growing conditions and expect an excellent crop.

Pears: U.S. pear production for 2008 is forecast at 821,750 tons, down 6 percent from last year and 2 percent below 2006. Bartlett pear production for California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 408,000 tons, 7 percent above the June forecast but 4 percent less than a year ago. Other pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 394,000 tons, 8 percent below last year but 2 percent above 2006.

Bartlett production for California is forecast at 200,000 tons, up 14 percent from the June forecast but virtually unchanged from 2007. The mid-April freeze caused less damage than originally assessed. Most damage was reported in the Mendocino-Lake regions. In Washington, Bartlett production is forecast at 150,000 tons, equal to the June forecast but 8 percent below the previous season. Bad weather during pollination and a long and difficult frost season hindered the crop. In April, nighttime temperatures dropped below freezing. Unfavorable weather conditions have delayed harvest by up to two weeks.

Other pear production in Washington is forecast at 205,000 tons, 14 percent below a year ago but 5 percent above 2006. Growers experienced an extended cold spring, a difficult frost season and poor pollination. In Oregon, other pear production is forecast at 145,000 tons, 1 percent below last year and 5 percent below 2006. Growers along the Washington border reported production decreases, while many producers near the California border are expecting increased production.

The pear crop in New York is forecast at 9,700 tons, down 12 percent from last year and 39 percent below the 2006 crop. Growers experienced below average conditions, with reported hail and early season frost. The Michigan pear

crop is forecast at 3,750 tons, down 6 percent from last year. Multiple spring freezes were variable in the amount of sustained damage. Some growers experienced a complete loss, while others expressed expectations of a good crop. Colorado, Connecticut and Pennsylvania growers reported decreased production from a year ago.

Coffee: Hawaii coffee production is estimated at 7.50 million pounds (parchment basis) for the 2007-08 season, up 1 percent from the previous season's crop of 7.40 million pounds. Harvested area is estimated at 6,400 acres, up 2 percent from the 2006-07 season. Coffee production from Maui, Honolulu, and Kauai Counties is up from the previous season, which accounts for the overall increase in production for Hawaii. In Kona, the primary growing area on the island of Hawaii, coffee harvest for the 2007-08 season is down. Although bean quality was reported as good, erratic weather conditions, heavy pruning, insect infestation, and labor problems led to the expected smaller crop.

Puerto Rico coffee production for the 2007-08 season is estimated at 18.0 million pounds (parchment basis), unchanged from the previous season. Overall growing conditions for the 2007-08 coffee crop were reported as favorable. Heavy rains in October combined with high winds delayed crop harvest.

Grapes: U.S. grape production is forecast at 7.20 million tons, up 3 percent from 2007 and 13 percent above 2006. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 89 percent of the total. Washington and New York are the next largest producing States, with 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. California's all grape forecast, at 6.40 million tons, is up 6 percent from the July forecast and 3 percent above 2007. Washington growers expect to harvest 375,000 tons, virtually unchanged from a year ago. New York's forecast, at 165,000 tons, is 8 percent below last year.

California's wine type grape production is expected to total 3.40 million tons, 53 percent of California's total grape crop. The production forecast for wine type varieties is 6 percent above the July forecast and up 3 percent from a year ago. Growers have reported improved prospects since July. Overall, bunch counts are down slightly from 2007 but some varieties saw improvement. The varieties with the most significant increases were Chenin Blanc and Viognier. California's raisin type grape production is forecast at 2.20 million tons, 34 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is 7 percent above last month and up 3 percent from 2007. Bunch counts are up for raisin type varieties from a year ago and vines look good. California's table type grape production is forecast at 800,000 tons, 13 percent of California's total grape crop. Production of table varieties is unchanged from the July 1 forecast but 1 percent above last year. Harvest of table type grapes for fresh use continues in the San Joaquin Valley and Kern District, while harvest for fresh use in the Coachella Valley is complete. Fruit quality is excellent, although berry size is not as large as in some seasons.

Washington's production is forecast at 375,000 tons, virtually unchanged from a year ago. Wine grape production is forecast at 135,000 tons, 6 percent above 2007. If realized, this will be Washington's largest wine grape crop on record, surpassing last year's record crop. The increase in production is mostly due to more acreage coming into full production. The juice type grape forecast, at 240,000 tons, is 4 percent below the 2007 crop. Colder than normal temperatures lingered late into the season with frosts occurring in April.

Grape production for New York is forecast at 165,000 tons, 8 percent below last year. Erie County, the Chautauqua Region and the Finger Lakes Region were negatively impacted by frost and hail this growing season. Many growers in Erie County reported a reduced crop while some are reporting a total loss. The majority of Long Island growers escaped much of the adverse weather and are expecting an above average crop.

Michigan's grape production is forecast at 78,000 tons, 22 percent below last year. Growers experienced multiple freezes in the spring and the amount of damage sustained varied across the State.

Pennsylvania's grape production is forecast at 95,000 tons, up 13 percent from 2007. Growers are expecting a record crop this year. The previous record of 90,000 tons was in 2005. Overall, bunch counts and berry size are above average and disease pressure is low.

Ginger Root: Hawaii ginger root production for the 2007-08 season is estimated at 1.80 million pounds, down 36 percent from the previous season. Harvested area, at 60 acres, is down 25 percent from 2007. The average yield is 30,000 pounds per harvested acre, down 14 percent from the previous season. Below-normal rainfall and disease problems contributed to the decrease in yield. An increase of cheaper ginger root imports has reduced the number of growers and acreage of locally-grown ginger root.

Florida Citrus: Various amounts of rainfall were received in and around citrus-producing areas during the month of July. Canals and lakes were mostly full, and water was plentiful. Temperatures were warm during the month, reaching into the lower 90's on most days. The hot, wet weather resulted in a deep soaking of most of the groves in the State, and aided in the growth of foliage and new fruit.

Overall, conditions were good in well-managed groves, and fruit were progressing well. By the end of the month, orange and grapefruit sizes were varying between golf ball and baseball size. Valencia orange harvest ended early in the month. Orchard work underway included applying summer oils, cleaning ditches, fertilizing, mowing, and some hedging. Growers were also combining efforts to address canker and psyllid control. Some growers abandoned or pushed severely infected groves.

California Citrus: Irrigation measures increased in citrus groves during July due to the high temperatures. By the end of the month, Valencia harvest was over 50 percent complete in some areas and Navel orange harvest had come to an end. Lemons and grapefruit were also harvested.

California Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts: Grape harvest began during July. Flame Seedless, Thompson Seedless, Diamond Muscat, Black Emerald, Perlette, Red Flame, Red Globe, and Summer Royal were the primary varieties harvested. Grape yields were expected to be lower in areas affected by the April freeze. There was also concern that smoke from the California wild fires might affect grape quality. Stone fruit harvest of apricots, peaches, plums, pluots, and nectarines continued. Other fruits harvested included Zante currants, Asian pears, and figs. Persimmons were thinned, and harvests of boysenberries and blueberries were winding down. Olive trees were forming fruit. The olive crop was reported to be irregular in some areas, with some groves too light to harvest. Irrigation measures increased in olive groves due to the heat. Tree nut fruits were developing normally. Almond harvest began in Kern County; trees were shaken, and nuts were swept into rows. Elsewhere, hull split continued, and branches were being propped due to the heavy crop. Some almond orchards experienced tree and limb fall due to the heavy weight of nut fruits. Maintenance sprays for codling moth and mites were applied to walnut trees. White wash was also applied to protect walnuts from sunburn. The heavy crop load continued to break limbs in walnut groves. A large pistachio crop was also expected.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between July 23 and August 6 to gather information on expected yields as of August 1. The objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, soybeans and wheat were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for about 75 percent of the U.S. production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected fields for the objective yield survey. The counts made within each sample plot depend on the crop and the maturity of that crop. In all cases, the number of plants is recorded along with other measurements that provide information to forecast the number of ears, bolls, pods, or heads and their weight. The counts are used with similar data from previous years to develop a projected biological yield. The average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until crop maturity when the fruit are harvested and weighed. After the farm operator has harvested the sample field, another plot is sampled to obtain current year harvesting loss.

The farm operator survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail, internet, and personal interviews. Approximately 29,500 producers were interviewed during the survey period and asked questions about probable yield. These growers will continue to be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields.

Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous months and previous years. Each Field Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published August 1 forecasts.

Revision Policy: The August 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data warrant changes. Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data or administrative data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the August 1 production forecast, the “Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the August 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of the squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the “Root Mean Square Error.” Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the August 1 corn for grain production forecast is 6.3 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 6.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.9 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the differences between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate. Using corn again as an example, changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate during the last 20 years have averaged 397 million bushels, ranging from 20 million bushels to 1.09 billion bushels. The August 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 14 times and above 6 times. This does not imply that the August 1 corn forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecasts

Crop	Unit	Root Mean Square Error		20-Year Record of Differences Between Forecast and Final Estimate				
				Quantity			Years	
		Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
				Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn For Grain	Bu	6.3	10.9	397	20	1,085	14	6
Sorghum for Grain	Bu	9.1	15.8	35	5	108	9	11
Oats	Bu	12.7	11.0	15	4	43	3	17
Barley	Bu	7.1	12.7	18	2	69	13	7
Durum Wheat	Bu	10.2	17.6	8	*	19	8	12
Other Spring	Bu	8.4	14.7	36	3	121	9	11
Winter Wheat	Bu	1.2	2.1	17	1	34	7	13
Rice	Cwt	4.4	7.6	7	1	17	13	7
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	6.6	11.5	140	19	408	12	8
Cotton [1]	Bales	8.9	15.3	1,256	8	3,921	11	9
Dry Edible Beans	Cwt	8.4	14.5	2	*	4	11	9

* Rounds to less than 1 million.
[1] Quantity is in thousands of units.

Quality Control Re-interview For Midwest Flood Areas

Extensive rains and flooding during June in several Midwestern States caused producers to change harvesting intentions for crops already planted and modify planting decisions for acres not yet planted. In an effort to more accurately determine how many acres producers planted and still intend to harvest, NASS conducted an intensive re-interview study in July in flood-affected areas. Approximately 11,000 farmers were re-contacted.

A sample of 2,018 producers in flood-affected areas of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin were selected for re-contact by telephone between July 21 and July 26. NASS completed interviews with 1,650 producers, giving an overall response rate of 82 percent. When a telephone contact was made, the enumerator provided the producer with the planted acres (separately for corn, soybeans, and sorghum) he/she had reported on the June Agricultural Survey. The producer was then asked how many of those acres were still intended for harvest. For corn and sorghum, the question was specifically "for harvest as grain."

Additionally, NASS personnel returned to 8,910 tracts of land in the same six States and re-interviewed farmers who operated that land. These tracts included all land tracts sampled in the June Area Survey in which cropland had been reported. These re-interviews were conducted between July 9 and August 4, and resulted in updated planted acreage and harvest intentions in each tract.

In an effort to more accurately forecast yield in these flood affected areas, NASS also increased sample sizes for the two major surveys which provide yield information. Procedures for these surveys are discussed under "Reliability of August 1 Crop Production Forecast." The sample size for the farm operator yield survey was increased by 1,144 or 21 percent in these six States. Additionally, the sample sizes for the Objective Yield Surveys in these States were increased by 25 percent.

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

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Field Crops Section

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Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings ..... (202) 720-5944
Don Gephart - Hay, Oats, Sorghum ..... (202) 690-3234
Ty Kalaus - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed ..... (202) 720-9526
Dawn Keen - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops ..... (202) 720-7621
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Fruits, Vegetables & Special Crops Section

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Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-7235
Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries ..... (202) 720-2157
Mike Jacobsen - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes ..... (202) 720-4288
Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
Dan Norris - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas ..... (202) 720-3250
Suzanne Avilla - Citrus, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
Faye Propsom - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
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USDA Data Users' Meeting

October 20, 2008

Doubletree Hotel Chicago O'Hare Airport-Rosemont
Rosemont, Illinois
(847) 292-9100

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at www.nass.usda.gov/forum/ or contact Marjorie Taylor (NASS) at (202) 690-8141 or at marjorie_taylor@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook meeting that will be held at the same location on October 21, 2008. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at www.lmic.info or contact Jim Robb at (720) 544-2941 or at robb@lmic.info.